The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The American Consul at Zanzibar died on the 12th instant.

—The Buffalo elevator owners have acceded to the demands of the shovelers.

—The President has recognized Ginseppe D. Montolonica as Consular agent of Italy at Memphis.

—From Saturday to Monday 174 vessels arrived at Chicago, principally from the lower lake ports.

—Six persons, all colored, while rowing in a skiff on the lake near Little Rock, Ark., last Saturday evening, were drowned by the capsize of the boat. There was one man and five women in the party.

—The standing committee of the Chicago Episcopal diocese have voted in favor of the consecration of Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Bishop elect of the diocese of Fon du Lac, Wisconsin. This is the first diocese to take this action.

—Dispatches from all parts of Nebraska give in the main very encouraging reports of the condition and prospects of the crops. The grasshoppers have almost entirely disappeared and also quit dying. The recent rains, which have been bountiful, have done much good.

SHERMAN AND STANTON.

A New Explanation of a Famous Row.

"General Sherman says, in his book, that just after the war he declined, in the presence of the President and his cabinet and many others, to take Secretary Stanton's hand when offered him, and that 'the fact was universally noticed.' Mr. Charles A. Dana, the Assistant Secretary of War, says, in the New York *Sun*, that he was present at the time, and that Mr. Stanton barely inclined his head, without any mark of personal recognition,' and that 'his hand was not extended toward General Sherman, nor even raised.' And, now, if Sherman's story is true, Dana is a what's-its-name—in fact, a blasted thingumbob; if Dana's is true, then Sherman is 'another.' Not for unnumbered worlds would we say that we have doubts of General Sherman's veracity; but there can scarcely be any harm in remarking, incidentally, as it were, that we have none of Mr. Dana's."—*Courier-Journal.*

It may be that we can contribute to the explanation of this problem. The story that Stanton had extended his hand, and that Sherman had refused it, was all over Washington within two hours of the incident, and a cool observer on the spot stated to us that which happened exactly as follows: As General Sherman came on the stand occupied by President Johnson and his Cabinet, all greeted him with cordiality, Stanton rising to his feet with the rest. When Sherman was in his immediate presence Stanton extended his hand, not from the shoulder, but *from the elbow*; and it was remarked that the hand was moved about in an absurd way—wagging from the elbow! Stanton's attitude and gesture meant clearly that he was willing to shake hands and bury the hatchet, as it were. Sherman, however, was deeply incensed at Halleck and Stanton, and he held the theory that the Great War Secretary had magnified his office and needed snubbing. Stanton's course had not wanted illustrations of arbitrary proceedings, while in Sherman's view he had no original authority, but was only a "d—d clerk," what ever that may be. So that when the "d—d clerk's" hand waved from the elbow, Sherman did not like it, and the slight was almost universally noticed.

That Stanton intended to offer Sherman the opportunity to take his hand, and did do so in the least demonstrative way that he could to be positive, can not be doubtful—that the precise thing he did was to rise to his feet and extend his hand from the elbow we have the best of hearsay from a close and competent eye witness—and that Sherman rather ostentatiously declined the proffered courtesy has been generally known ever since. Dana's is the fact is but another instance of the frankness with which his memoirs were written.

It is, perhaps, not as well known, but the fact might as well be thoroughly known, that, after the close of the war, and the development of the useless pugnacity of Johnson, there were many persons who thought Stanton should be the man for the Presidency. The immensity of the work he had done was recognized by some of those who were most influential, as well as best informed. There was a feeling, too, that we had already had enough of the horrors of war without the affliction that Nathaniel Hawthorne described as the last and worst—the rule of the country "by a military chieftain"—and the thought was that Stanton could be placed before the people as the man who had done the grandest share of the work in crushing the rebellion, who had displayed the civil capacity, the executive ability that was the supreme need of the country. The last Stanton himself was approached on the subject. He did not execute any of the convention hypocrisies of those who have made commonplace the declarations that they were not candidates, while giving their souls to the candidacy. He shook his head slowly, and with extreme gravity and an impressive emphasis that permitted nothing more to be said, he stated that the honor of the Presidency was not for him; that no time should be wasted in his behalf; that Grant was the man who had the prestige that was needed and that would win—that he was tired of the word, and there was no power to keep him from the Presidency. Grant was the coming President, and should be cared for in that regard.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

American Dress Artistes.

The American temperament—if a people made up of elements furnished by every civilized nation under the sun can be said to have a national temperament—is decidedly artistic. Its expressions are often crude, but that is rather of its youth than of its nature, and with judicious culture the children of the Western World will some day make the best artists in painting and in dressmaking, as they already are in dress-wearing, in the world. It is a fact that American dressmakers — the best ones—are the best in the world. There is a certain flash and verve, so to speak, in the effect that Parisienne dressmakers obtain with their work. They are adepts in trimming according to the ruling mode. But for individuality of taste dominating the ruling principle of the season's styles, for elegance of "fit", with an eye to the capabilities as well as the discrepancies of the natural figure, and for genuine, honest, conscientious work, no modiste can be better than the best of our own country. I remember a little woman in Chicago—a large-eyed, deft-handed, plump little lady—who would have brought out breathing images from blocks of marble, or fastened them in warm pulsing life upon canvas had fate not put her in bondage to needle and scissors; who was as truly an artiste in silks, velvets, and daintiest stuffs, as had she wielded the sculptor's chisel or the painter's brush. Before the fire, she worked modestly in her room on Lake street, and not many, save the few for whom she worked, knew that her dresses were the greater triumphs as works of art than any showy, elaborate, overdone, and arbitrarily fashionable dress that Worth even sent across the Atlantic. Some of his dresses came to Paris, were worn at fete champete and on the promenade in the Champs Elysee, with Parisian toilettes that had cost their wearers tariff enough to argue a question of speculative philosophy with a Doctor of Divinity, and money enough to supply all the public schools in Chicago with handsomely bound volumes of the Beecher trial. The dresses, while universally admired, although they were not perhaps the latest thought of the invisible divinity of fashion, having been made weeks before they were worn, and more than one Parisienne expressed openly her wish that she could find so artistic, and conscientious, and economical a dressmaker in Paris.

The June Migration.

The June exodus to Europe has been larger than usual this year, the outgoing steamers being crowded in steerage as well as in cabin. Lack of work and the high price of living, added to the low rates of passage this Spring, have driven a large number of our foreign population back to Germany and Ireland, for a time at least. They usually return again, in the face of all discouragement. The emigant who has breathed American air for a year, however he may abuse it, is never contented with any other.

The hard times, too, instead of diminishing the annual migration of our well-to-do classes, have promoted it. There are Americans who have formed permanent commercial, artistic or social connections in Europe, and who maintain a steady current of travel to and fro, which increases every year. But the great mass of American passengers on the steamers are those who hope to make but one visit to Europe in their lives, and make that for the sake of the education it gives, or because it is as much a necessity among would-be fashionable people to have seen the Bridge of Sighs or the Lion of St. Marks, as to wear dresses or trousers of an approved cut. In the last generation only men and women already possessing culture, appreciated or desired the lessons which they could learn from older civilizations than their own; but now, the father of but moderate income makes a hard effort to give Tom or Bob the benefit of a summer's sight-seeing after he has delivered his commencement speech, and hosts of middle-aged, hard-working professional men, merchants and their wives, come up from inland towns and villages and set sail this month on the voyage which they have set before them since their youth as the goal and reward for their labors.

FIRST EDITION.

QUEEN MARY.

Excerpts from Tennyson's New Dramatic Poem.

A Few Sketches that Show the Spirit and Purpose of the Latest Work of England's Laureate.

The announcement that Alfred Tennyson had written a play was an event which created a sensation in the literary and artistic world that no similar announcement could have created. Expectation was at its height to ascertain whether his endeavor in an untried field was a success; whether in a work of this kind the laureate would sustain his reputation as a poet and win new lustre as a dramatist. The endorsement of the London *Times*, that nothing equal to it had appeared since Shakespeare, gave it a peculiar interest on this side of the Atlantic, and the American people, ever ready to welcome the triumphs of genius, awaited its appearance with breathless anticipation. Tennyson, in his lyrics as well as in his longer poems, had shown himself such a complete master of his art, and in "The Princess" and in his ballad poetry had evinced so much dramatic instinct, that the question of his success as a dramatist was the highest literary problem of the age. Should he prove a master of the dramatic form, and at the same time sustain his rank as a poet, it was conceded that his work would raise the Victorian epoch to the height of the Elizabethan age and mark the turning point of the literature of the nineteenth century. In view of all this it was only natural that his drama should be looked for with such widespread expectation, and it is not surprising that its appearance should be greeted with something very like disappointment.

The Scope of the Work.

The epoch chosen for the drama is the reign of Queen Mary of England. It was a field not altogether unoccupied, but never completely filled, if Shakespeare is accepted as the model of the historical drama. In his play of "Twixt Axe and Crown," Tom Taylor had partially employed the events of the period with which Tennyson's drama deals; but his work was so purely the hack work of a hack dramatist and his Princess Elizabeth was so completely subordinated to the capacity of an actress of very moderate abilities that it is impossible it should ever find recognition outside of the histrionic efforts of the artist to whose capabilities it was fitted. A fair acting play, it is not good enough to be read. No other dramatist, who dealt with the same epoch succeeded largely so well as Mr. Taylor, and so it was left to Mr. Tennyson to sweep all previous efforts off the stage and out of our literature should he prove himself the Shakspeare of this age. This is what the great master of dramatic writing had done with those who went before him, and if the poet laureate has not succeeded in accomplishing this much, it is proof that the claim which the London *Times* has made for him is unfounded. Our own opinion of his work is that it is not so much a historical drama as a study of history. It is lacking in all the essentials of a good acting play—striking situations and effective stage business. The characters are always faintly and sometimes feebly drawn. The division of the scenes into acts is artificial, and the *dramatis personæ*, of whom there are forty-five, come and go like so many puppets, instead of real men and women. But for all this, the drama, even as a drama, is a very great work. It begins with the beginning of Mary's reign and ends with the death of the ill-fated and unhappy Queen. In the first act the martyrdom of Cranmer and the succession of the Princess Elizabeth are foreshadowed, while the singular love of the Queen for the yellow haired, narrow and bigoted Philip of Spain is introduced as the chief motive of the play. Mary's attachment to that selfish monarch, her devotion to Mother Church, the persecutions and treasons of her unfortunate reign, the burning of Cranmer, the intrigues of the Spaniard for the hand of Elizabeth, who is made to say of her:—

> I am not sure
> She will not serve me better—so my Queen
> Would lack messmates—my wife.

and the death of the Queen are all there is of plot in the drama, and these are sometimes superbly and often boldly wrought out. When we shall have looked more closely into the work as included by the scope of the dramatist's effort, we shall see its faults as well as its merits more clearly, and perhaps be able, with some degree of certainty, to assign to it its place in dramatic literature.

Queen Mary's Love For Philip.

In scene 5, act 1, Mary thus specks of her feeling towards Elizabeth, and her love for Philip of Spain:

> Monstrous! blasphemous!
> She ought to burn. Hence thou (exit Alice); no—being traitor
> Her head shall fall; shall it? She is but a child.
> We do not kill the child for doing that
> His father whipped him into doing—a head
> That aims at mine—I will not wink at that, mine
> Were half as gracious! O, my lord to be
> My love, for fair sake only.
> I am eleven years older than he is.
> But will he care for that?
> No, by the Holy Virgin, being noble,
> But love me only; then the bastard sprout,
> My sister, is far fairer than myself.
> Will he be drawn to her?
> Paget is for him with myself.
> Paget is for him—for to wed with Spain
> Would treble England—Gardiner is against him;
> The Council, people, Parliament against him;
> But I will have him! My hard father hated me;
> My brother rather hated me than loved me;
> My sister cowers and hates me. Holy Virgin,
> Plead with thy blessed Son; grant me my prayer;
> Give me my Philip; and we two will lead
> The living waters of the Faith again
> Back thro' their widow'd channel here, and watch
> The parched lands rolling incense as of old
> To Heaven, and kindled with the palms of Christ!

In the same scene her love for Philip is more strongly expressed:

> God change the pebble which his kingly foot
> First presses into more costly gem
> Than ever blinded eye. I'll have one, mark it,
> And bring it me. I'll have it burnish'd fresher,
> I'll set round it pearl, with pearl, with diamonds;
> Let the great angel of the Church come with him;
> Stand on the deck and spread his wings for sail!
> God lay the waves and strew the storms at sea,
> And here at land among the people. O, Renard,
> I am much beset, I am almost in despair.
> Pope is against me, Emperor, perchance, is ours;
> But for our heretic Parliament—

The Condition of the People.

In Act II, scene 2, Howard thus describes the condition of the people:

> Like our Council
> Your city is divided. As we past
> Some half'd, some hiss'd us. There were citizens,
> Stood each before his shut up booth and look'd
> As grim and grave as from a funeral.
> And here a knave in tatters all in rags,
> With execrating, execrable eyes,
> Glared at the citizen. Here was a young mother,
> Her face on flame, her red hair all blown about,
> She shrilling "Wyatt," while the boy she held
> Mimick'd and piped her "Wyatt," as red as she,
> In hoarse and cheerful mockery following her.
> So close they stood, another, mute as death,
> And white as her own milk, her babe in arms
> Had felt the faltering of his mother's heart,
> And look'd as bloodless. Here a pious Catholic,
> Mumbling and mixing up in his scared prayers
> Heaven and earth's maries; over his bow'd shoulders
> Scowled that world-hated and world-hating beast,
> A beggard Anabaptist. Many such groups,
> The names of Wyatt, Elizabeth, Courtenay;
> Nay, the Queen's right to reign—'fore God, the rogues
> Were freely buzz'd among them. So, I say,
> Your city is divided, and I fear
> Lest scruple, faint or flat way, of success
> Would turn it thither. Wherefore now the Queen,
> In this low pulse and palsy of the State,
> Bade me to this council, that she might counsel you
> And on myself as her two hands; on you,
> In your own city, as her right, my Lord.
> For you are loyal—

After the Rebellion.

When Mary has suppressed the rebellion, Bagenhall thus describes the situation:

> A hundred here and hundreds hanged in Kent,
> The vigress had unsheathed her nails at last,
> And Renard and the Chancellor sharpen'd them.
> In London street a gibbet stood;
> They hang'd on it to-day. Here by this house was one;
> The traitor husband dangled at the door,
> And when the traitor wife came out for bread
> To still the petty clamor from her writhe,
> Her cap would brush his heels.

A very pretty piece of description is that of Cardinal Pole, in Scene 2 of Act III:

> We had your royal barge, and that same chair,
> Or rather throne of purple, on the deck,
> Our silver cross sparkled before the prow,
> The ripples twinkled at their diamond fee,
> The boats that followed were as glowing as
> As regal gardens; and your flocks of swans
> As fair and white as angels; and your choirs
> Wore in mine eye the green of Paradise.
> My foreign friends, who dreamed us barbarized
> In ever-toiling fog, were much amazed
> To find as fair a sun as might have flash'd
> Upon their lake of Garda, fire of the Thames;
> Our voyage by sea was all but miracle,
> And here the river, flowing from the sea,
> Not toward it (for they thought not of our tides),
> Seem'd as a happy miracle to make glide—
> In quiet—home your banish'd countrymen.

Mary's soliloquy concerning her unborn child is spirited and beautiful:

> He hath awaked! he hath awaked!
> He stirs within the darkness!
> Oh, Philip, husband! now thy love to mine
> Will cling more close, and those bleak manners thaw.
> That make me shamed and tongue-tied in my love.
> The second Prince of Peace—
> The great unborn Defender of the Faith,
> Who will avenge me of mine enemies—
> He comes, and my star rises.
> The stormy Wyatts and Northumberlands,
> The proud ambitions of Elizabeth,
> And all her heriot partisans—are pale
> Before my star!
> The light of this new learning wanes and dies,
> The ghosts of Luther and Zunglius fade
> In to the deathless hell, which is their doom,
> Before my star.
> His scepter shall go forth from Ind to Ind!
> His sword shall hew the heretic people down!
> His faith shall clothe the world as God shall will be his,
> Like universal air and sunshine! Open,
> Ye everlasting gates! The King is here!
> My star, my son!

The Milkmaid's Song.

Tennyson is found to be eminently Tennysonian in the Milkmaid's Song, in act III:

> Shame upon you, Robin,
> Shame upon you now!
> Kiss me, would you? with my hands
> Milking the cow?
> Daisies grow again.
> King cups blow again.
> And you came and kiss'd me milking the cow.
>
> Robin came behind me,
> Kiss'd me well, I vow,
> Curse him, could I, with my hands
> Milking the cow?
> Swallows fly again,
> Cuckoos cry again,
> And you came and kiss'd me milking the cow.
>
> Come, Robin, Robin,
> Come and kiss me now;
> Help it, can I, with my hands
> Milking the cow?
> Ring doves coo again,
> All things woo again,
> Come behind and kiss me milking the cow.

The simple and beautiful nature of the young Princess Elizabeth is pictured in her soliloquy in response to the song:

> Right honest and red-cheeked; Robin was violent,
> And she was craft—a sweet violence.
> And a sweet crafty. I would I were a milkmaid,
> To sing, love, marry, churn, brew, bake and die,
> Then have my simple headstone by the church,
> And all things lived and ended honestly.
> I could not if I would. I am Harry's daughter;
> Gardiner would have my head. They are not sweet,
> The violence and crafty that do divide
> The world of nature; what is weak must lie;
> The lion needs but roar to guard his young;
> The lapwing lies, says "here," when they are there.
> Threaten the child. "I'll scourge you if you did it."
> What upon hath the child, save his soft tongue,
> To say "I did not?" and my rod's the block.
> I never lay my head upon the pillow
> But that I think, "Will thou lie there to-morrow?"
> How oft the falling ax, that never fell,
> Hath shock'd me back into the daylight truth
> That it may fall to-day! Those damp, black, dead
> Nights in the Tower; dead—with the fear of death—
> Too dead ev'n for a death watch: Toll of a bell,
> Stroke of a clock, the scurrying of a rat
> Affrighted me, and then delighted me,
> For there was life—and there was life in death—
> The little, murder'd princes, in the pale light,
> Rose, hand in hand, and whisper'd, "Come away,
> The civil wars are gone forevermore;
> Thou last of all the Tudors, come away
> With us, in peace!" The last? It was a dream;
> I must not dream, not wink, but watch. she has gone.
> Maid Marian to her Robin—by and by
> Both happy! A fox may fich a hen by night,
> And make a morning outcry in the yard;
> But there's no reynard here to "catch her trippling."
> Catch me who can; yet, sometimes I have wish'd
> That I were caught, and killed away at once,
> Out of the flutter. The gray rogue Gardiner,
> Who sat on his knees, and prayed me to confess
> In Wyatt's business and to cast myself
> Upon the good Queen's mercy. Aye, when, my Lord?
> God save the Queen! My jailer—

Cranmer's Dream and Death.

Cranmer's simple statement of his dream, in Act IV, reads like a bit from the Idylls of the King:

> Last night, I dreamed the fagots were alight,
> And that myself was fastened to the stake,
> And found it all a visionary flame,
> Cool as the light in old decaying wood;
> And then King Harry looked from out a cloud,
> And bade me have good courage, and I heard
> An angel cry, "There is more joy in Heaven,"
> And after that, the trumpet of the dead.

On the question of the English Inquisition, Howard speaks these strong words:

> O Paget! Paget!
> I have seen heretics of the poorer sort,
> Expectant of the rack from day to day,
> To whom the fire were welcome, lying chain'd
> In breathless dungeons over stenching sewers,
> Fed with the mank bread that crawls upon the tongue,
> And putrid water, every drop a worm,
> Until they died of rotted limbs; and then
> Cast on the dunghill naked, and become
> Hideously alive again from head to heel,
> Made even the carrion-nosing mongrel vomit
> With hate and horror.

The burning of Archbishop Cranmer is thus described:

> You saw him how he past among the crowd;
> His eyelids never moved; his lips were still;
> Still pitied him with entreaty and reproach;
> But Cranmer, as the helmsman at the helm
> Steers, ever looks one way, and that way home,
> Where he shall rest at night, moved to his death;
> And I could see that many silent hands
> Came from the crowd and met his own, and thus,
> When we had come where Ridley burnt with Latimer,
> He, with a cheerful smile, as one whose mind
> Is all made up, in haste put off the rags
> They had mock'd the misery with, and all in white,
> His long white beard, which he had never shaven
> Since Henry's death, down sweeping to the chain,
> Wherewith they bound him to the stake, he stood,
> More like an ancient father of the Church
> Than heretic of these times; and still the friars
> Plied him, and Grammer only spake to him last,
> Or answer'd them in smiling negatives;
> Whereat Lord Williams gave a sudden cry—
> "Make short! Make short!" and so they lit the wood.
> Then Cranmer lifted his left hand to heaven,
> And dipping his right in the fire held it there;
> And crying, in his deep voice, more than once,
> "This hath offended—this unworthy hand!"
> So held it till it all was burned, before
> The flames had reached his body; I stood near—
> Mark'd him—he never uttered moan or groan—
> He never stirred or writhed, but like a statue,
> Unmoving in the greatness of the flame,
> Gave up the ghost; and so past martyr-like—
> Martyr I may not call him— past—but whither?

Queen Mary's Grief.

Mary, disappointed in finding herself childless, and nearly crazed by the loss of her husband's love, pours out her grief in this Tennysonian song:

> Hapless doom of woman happy in betrothing!
> Beauty passes like a breath, and love is lost in loathing:
> Low, my lute; speak low, my lute, but say the world is nothing.
> Low, lute, low:
> Love will hover round the flowers when they first awaken;
> Love will fly the fallen leaf, and not be overtaken:
> Low, my lute! oh, low, my lute! we fade and are forsaken—
> Low, dear lute, low:

Her maid of honor then paints her in these lines, which recall passages of the Idylls:

> Good Lord! how grim and ghastly looks her Grace,
> With both her knees drawn upward to her chin,
> There was an old-world tomb beside my father's,
> And this was open'd, and the dead were found
> Sitting, and in this fashion; she looks a corpse.

In her last dark days Queen Mary beseeches Lady Clarence to tell her happiest hour, and Clarence complies in these beautiful lines:

> There runs a shallow brook across our field
> For twenty miles, where the black crow flies five,
> And doth so bound and babble all the way
> As if itself were happy. It was May-time,
> And I was walking with the man I loved,
> I loved him, but I thought I was not loved,
> And both were silent, letting the wild brook
> Speak for us—till he stoop'd and gather'd one
> From out a bed of thick forget-me-nots,
> Look'd hard and long at me, and gave it me,
> I took it, though I did not know I took it,
> And put it in my bosom, and all at once
> I felt his arms about me, and his lips—

But Mary's troubled thoughts are not to be charmed to sleep by this prattle, and she bursts wildly into her three absorbing themes—the Church, Philip and Calais—her jarring passions, stifling in death, are shown forth in these extracts:

> O God! I have been too slack, too slack!
> There are Hot Gospelers even among our guards—
> Nobles we dare not touch. We have but burnt
> The heretic priest, workmen, and women and children.
> Wet, famine, ague, fever, s'orm, wreck, wrath—
> We have so play'd the coward; but, by God's grace,
> We'll follow Philip's leading, and set up
> The Holy Office here—garner the wheat,
> And burn the tares with unquenchable fire!
> Burn!
> Fie, what a saver! Tell the cooks to close
> The doors of all the offices below,
> Latimer:
> Sir, we are private with our women here—
> Ever a rough, blunt and uncourtly fellow—
> Thou light a torch that never will go out!
> 'Tis out—nine flames. Women, the Holy Father
> Has ta'en the legateship from our cousin Pole—
> Was that well done? and poor Pole pines of it,
> As I do, to the death. I am but a woman,
> Sevenfold dishonor'd, even in the sight
> Of thine own sectaries—No, my Lord Cardon:
> Why, that was false; there's the right hand still
> Beckons me hence.
> Sir, you were burnt for heresy not for treason,
> Remember that! 'Twas I and Bonner did it,
> And Pole; we are three to one—have you found mercy there?
> Grant me it here; and see, he smiles and goes,
> Gentle as in life.

ALICE.

> Madam, who goes? King Philip?

MARY.

> No, Philip comes and goes, but never goes.
> Women, when I am dead,
> Open my heart, and there you will find written
> Two names, Philip and Calais; open his,—
> No thank have one,—
> You will find Philip only, policy, policy,—
> Ay, worse than that—not one hour true to me!
> Foul maggots crawling in a fester'd vice!
> Adulterous to the very heart of Hell.

Queen Elizabeth's Accession.

Elizabeth, who is not especially conspicuous in this drama, stands at the Queen's death-bed, and announces her accession to the throne in these lines:

> She **knew me, and acknowledged me** her heir,
> Pray'd me to pay her debts and keep the faith;
> Then clasped the cross and pass'd away in peace.
> I left her lying still a dreadful thing,
> More beautiful than in life. Why would you vex yourself.
> Poor sister? Sir, I swear I have no heart
> To be your queen. To reign is restless fence,
> There, quart and trickery. Peace is with the dead.

Her life was winter, for her spring was nipt;
And she loved much; pray God she be forgiven.

An Estimate of the Drama.

The most surprising thing about this drama is its complete unlikeness to everything the critic could have anticipated. In spite of its few Tennysonian lyrics and conceits it is not Tennysonian. It has none of the mawkish sentimentality of "The Princess" and none of the morbid and obscure transcendentalism of "In Memoriam." In thought and treatment it is simple to severity. Even when it is most beautiful it is almost bald from the want of adornment. There is not a careless line, nor an ill-considered speech from the first act to the last. Sometimes the constraint is too constrained and the severity too severe, but this is true only in the dramatic, not the literary sense. As the work of a poet it may be said to be faultless, and if its dramatic triumph had been equally assured, the laureate might well contest with Shakespeare the palm of greatness. Could Mr. Tennyson have been an actor without losing his gift as a poet, he is quite possible his work would have been a play as well as a drama. Its fault is in its failure to present to the eye what it reveals to the imagination, and yet its very clumsiness of construction is its perfection as a picture. The stage carpenter's hands would mar the beauty and yet fail to give it life. If we should see it on the stage we should miss in it that which is most exquisite, and find no recompense in the multitude of its scenes, natural enough in a poem, but shifting awkwardly in a play. It is dramatic in form, but not in fact; but while we regret the loss of the play we are not condemning the drama. As a poem even the dramatic form was necessary to the poet's purpose, and if he has cheated the playhouse he has enriched player and playgoer alike. As an historical study, as the picture of a reign and an age in some respects the most marvellous in the worlds' annals, his work is unsurpassed, we might say unsurpassable. No other, not even Shakspeare himself, could have done better with the materials at his command; and this much we may say of Tennyson's "Queen Mary," that if it is not the highest effort of genius, it is at least the ripest fruit of intellectual culture.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Shooting Match at Dublin To-day.

Destructive Storm in Hungary

A Great Many Lives Lost.

GREAT BRITAIN.

State Visit to Dublin.

DUBLIN, June 28.—The Lord Mayor of London and suite arrived this morning. They were called on by the Lord Mayor and corporation of Dublin, in state, and conducted to the Mansion House. They afterwards attended a review of 6,000 troops at Phœnix Park.

This is the first time the Lord Mayor of London has visited Ireland in state.

The Shooting Match To-day.

It has been finally decided that the Irish Team shall consist of the following gentlemen: Dr. J. B. Hamilton, Mr. Pollock, John McKenna, J. K. Milner, Mr. Wilson, and Edmund Johnson. They all shoot with the Rigby rifle, while of the American Team, Fulton, Bodine, Dakin and Coleman will use Remington's, and Gilderaleeve and Yale will use Sharpe's rifle. The match will begin at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. Absolute silence has been ordered at the range during the contest. Conversation will not be permitted even among the shooters. Neither team will be allowed to know the number of points made by the other until the end of the firing at each range, when the scores will be officially announced. A large number of Americans have already arrived in Dublin to witness the match.

Proceedings of Parliament.

LONDON, June 28.—In the House of Commons, to-day, the bill amending the labor laws passed its second reading, and the national sinking fund bill was read the third time.

Business Failure.

Edmund Jones & Co., East India merchants and agents of the Burmese Government, have failed, with liabilities estimated at $750,000.

Report on the Schiller Disaster.

LONDON, June 29.—The Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the loss of the steamer Schiller made their report. They state that sheet copies of directions for approaching the English coast and of instructions issued by the Hamburg company were on board the steamer, and both warn navigators of the northerly current near Scillys, and enjoined the use of the lead in thick weather. In the opinion of the court the sole cause of the calamity is the entire neglect of this precaution. Had the lead been used at eight, or even nine o'clock, on the night of the disaster before the steamer's course was altered, the error in reckoning would have been discovered.

HUNGARY.

Destructive Storm.

LONDON, June 29.—A dispatch from Buda, Pesth, to the *Standard* says a furious thunderstorm passed over that city to-day. The lightning was incessant, and fell in such quantities that the roofs of houses and surrounding hills were covered two feet thick with ice. The waterfall was extraordinary. Torrents swept through the streets of Buda, carrying men, vehicles and everything moveable down into the river. Many houses were suddenly flooded and their inmates, before they had time to make escape. Five hundred inhabitants are missing, and at least one hundred have been drowned or killed by falling walls. All the railways are interrupted.

FRANCE.

Assembly Proceedings.

PARIS, June 28.—The Assembly to-day voted $398,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations. It was resolved that a subscription should be opened among the deputies.

The Committee of Thirty has decided that the Chamber of Deputies shall be renewed every four years.

SPAIN.

Carlist Ports Bombarded.

MADRID, June 26.—The Spanish fleet on the northern coast has bombarded the Carlist ports of Berne and Madaca.

Destructive Conflagration.

A conflagration at Palaccos, in the province of Seville, yesterday, destroyed one hundred and forty buildings.

THE CROPS.

Reports on the Condition of Cotton, Corn and Wheat in the Southwestern States.

MEMPHIS, June 28.—The Cotton Exchange crop report for June contains the following aggregate of 145 responses from West Tennessee, North Alabama and Arkansas, of the average date June 22d: 88, very favorable weather; 57, moderately favorable; 140—answer—No planting of cotton since May 15, some replanting; 5 have planted 1 per cent.; 133—answer—cotton stands fully satisfactory; 12 answer 3 per cent. average as to them; 84 answer very good; 33, good; 8, moderate condition; 138, free of grass and weeds and well cultivated; 7, partially unclean and not thoroughly cultivated; 137, that squares are forming freely; 8, not yet forming well.

There are twelve reports of blooms dating from the 18th to 22d inst. We have only to report a limited complaint of too cool weather at night throughout small sections of each department, or some little complaint of itce dating from May 15th to about June 5th, but which subsequent very favorable weather has in most every instance remedied.

Eighty report very good condition; 58 good condition; 7 moderate; 32 report corn backward and small, but healthy; all corn crops are reported as being well cultivated.

One hundred and seven report wheat crops harvested; 20, being harvested; 18, none raised; 57, report protected from weather; 70, report yet remaining shocked in field; 100, report other small grains in promising condition; 32, unfavorable; 13, none raised.

Sixty-seven, report grass crops very favorable; 50, moderate condition; 10, bad; 18, none cultivated.

In regard to the morale of labor, the unanimous reply is that laborers are working well, better than since the war—better than ever.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

The Verdict as Far Off as Ever.

NEW YORK, June 28, 1875.

The jury in the Tilton-Beecher case have not yet agreed upon a verdict, nor have they informed the Judge of their inability to agree. Crowds continue in the neighborhood of the Court and jury rooms.

Soon after noon the Judge received a message from the jury, to which he replied, but no information could be obtained as to the contents of the note. However, the counsel on both sides had a brief consultation with the Judge.

Beecher Interviewed.

Mr. Beecher was interviewed, on Saturday, on a railroad train by a reporter, to whom he expressed the conviction that the jury stands eleven in his favor to one against him. He says he knows the recalcitrant juryman has been warned about him long ago. He also says Judge Neilson expressed the intention to keep the jury out six weeks, if necessary, but should not dismiss them without a verdict. Beecher says the Judge cannot afford to do so.

Evening.—Reports state this afternoon that another message was received from the jury, but its nature is not known. At eight o'clock the jury retired to their usual resting place, and at ten o'clock the courthouse was locked for the night.

CINCINNATI.

Indictments Against Ex-City Officials.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—The Grand Jury to-day returned indictments against Thomas E. Sualbaker, the present Chief of Police, formerly Secretary of the Water Works; William Merk, city editor of the *Volksfreund*, Ex-Collector of Water Rents; J. B. McCormick, ex-Collector of Water Rents, and Paul Reinlin, a former Trustee of Water Works, now Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Long View lunatic asylum, for the embezzlement of money belonging to the Water Works, and H. A. Bowman, a son of one of the present Trustees of the Water Works, for grand larceny. These cases have all been brought to light by the investigation into the management of the Water Works for some weeks past, and is now nearly completed.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 28, 1875.

New Indictments Against Tammany Thieves.

Six new indictments were found to-day against Wm. M. Tweed, Peter B. Sweeney, Woodward and others, for obtaining money from the city treasury by false pretenses. The amount involved is $60,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Decision on Naturalization.

Additional National Bank Circulation.

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1875.

Additional National Bank Circulation.

The Comptroller of the Currency to-day advised the Secretary of the Treasury of the issue of $1,615,525 of National bank currency since May 27, upon which 80 per cent. of legal tender notes will be retired, as provided by law. The whole amount of additional National bank circulation issued since the passage of the act of January 14 last is $7,785,520.

The outstanding legal tenders during July will be $375,771,380.

Important Decision on Naturalization.

The Attorney General has decided the question of naturalization submitted to him by the Department of State. The facts, briefly, are that Mr. A. Steinkoomlen, a Prussian subject by birth, immigrated to the United States in 1849, and was naturalized in St. Louis in 1856. When he returned to Germany he took with him his son, then about four years, born in the United States. The son is now twenty years old. The question at issue rose as to the son owing military service to Germany. The Attorney General comes to the conclusion that the boy has two nationalities, one natural and the other acquired. The father returning to Germany and resuming his allegiance, the son partakes of the status of the father. Being a minor, and having enjoyed the protection of the German Government, he, for the time being, or until of age, owes military duty, the obligations being reciprocal; but when the boy becomes of age, he can return to the United States as an American citizen, with all the rights and privileges as such, and would even be eligible to the Presidency of the United States.

An Appeal for Contributions.

The Washington National Monument Society requests the churches and Sabbath schools of the country to take up a collection on Sunday, July 4th, to aid in the completion of the monument, contributions to be forwarded to J. B. H. Smith, Treasurer of the Society, Washington, D. C.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Decision on a Matrimonial Question—What Constitutes Lawful Marriage.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 28.—In the Marion Criminal Court, Judge Chapman to-day rendered the following decision in the case of the State vs. J. R. Buell and Susan D. Gilbert, indicted for fornication.

Opinion.

Regarding the various provisions of the statute together, it seems so stand on "all fours" with the common law. In regard to the effect of the absence of ceremonial forms upon the validity of marriages, if the parties intend to enter into a similar marriage contract and relations with other parties, they would be guilty of bigamy, and that good morals and sound political ethics, as well as the statute law, require that they shall be held firmly to the marriage contract they have assumed and to all the duties and responsibilities the law attaches thereto, and therefore that the parties are not guilty as charged in the indictment.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., June 28, 1875.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	29.850	78	73	W.	Cloudy.
2 P. M.	29.806	82	55	N.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.923	76	75	N.W.	Cloudy.

Mean Barometer, 29.890.
Mean Thermometer, 77.
Highest Thermometer, 86.
Lowest Thermometer, 72.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, 1 A. M., June 29, 1875.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For the Eastern and Middle States, rising barometer, southeast to east winds, cooler, clear and partly cloudy weather, and occasion rain on the middle Atlantic coast.

The lower Missouri, the lower Ohio and central Mississippi will rise slightly.

BALTIMORE.

Opposition to Appropriations to Charitable Institutions.

BALTIMORE, June 28.—In the Circuit Court to-day, upon a bill of complaint of certain taxpayers in the city, Judge Pinkney granted a preliminary injunction prohibiting the Mayor and City Council, its officers and agents, from paying certain appropriations to a number of charitable and benevolent institutions in this city and restraining such institutions from demanding payment. When the ordinance making the appropriation was before the City Council it was vigorously opposed by a number of Protestant clergy, and also taxpayers, on the ground of illegality, and also that Catholic institutions received an undue proportion of the appropriation in excess of others.

PATERSON, N. J.

The Watson Bridge Works on Fire.

PATERSON, N. J., June 29—1 A. M.—The Watson bridge works are in flames, and at this hour the water supply seems failing, and there is little hope of saving any of the buildings. The works were running night and day on a new iron portage bridge for the Erie Railroad, and 400 or 500 men were employed. The insurance is upwards of $100,000, and the loss is almost the same amount. The third floor of the building is used as a [illegible] factory, and the fire originated there. E. G. Watson & Co., silk manufacturers, lose about $35,000; insured. Chas. C. Martin & Son, New York, silk manufacturer, loses $10,000.

DETROIT.

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING.
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1875.

Bonds at Frankfort 99.

Petroleum at Antwerp 25f

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 117¼.

The floods in France have proven largely destructive of human life,—far beyond the earlier reports, sad as they were. The number is now estimated to run into thousands, and to have been attended with heart-rending scenes. The destruction of property is also immense.

The Arctic expedition fitted out by private parties has sailed for Disco, from Portsmouth, England. It seeks the discovery of the northwest passage, and relics of Franklin's expedition. An experienced commander, and a picked crew lead to the belief that all that is possible will be done to achieve success.

The Democratic ticket in this county seems likely to give its authors more trouble than it will the Republican party. The country people and Alleghenians do not seem to feel as agreeably over the affair as they might, and this fact causes the leaders to shake. It isn't a good policy to set up tickets Sunday afternoons.

The preliminary trials of shooting by the Irish and American teams show a marked superiority for the Americans. Whether the Irishmen are holding back, with a view of lulling the Americans into a false security, we do not undertake to say. In any event, they must do far better than they have, or be ingloriously beaten.

It seems a little remarkable that a person should desire or accept an honorable position, and fail to perform its duties. Governor Thayer, of Wyoming Territory, has failed to perform his duty, it is alleged, so far as this consists in residing within the limits of the Territory. He is accused of spending much of his time in Washington.

The *Southern Catholic*, of Memphis, forecastes the Presidential struggle and speaks out after the following style: "There are two very essential steps to be taken to win the next Presidential election. We urge our fellow-Catholics to assemble everywhere around the Democratic colors." It is evident there are those who think that the Democratic party should, and will, join the Catholic Church.

The Beecher jury is still out, but Judge Neilson is reported as expressing a belief that they will ultimately agree on a verdict. He proposes to retain them in session till they do, feeling that it is better to force a verdict now than to have the trial over again. The jury is understood to be so nearly agreed that its moral weight will be the same whether its verdict is rendered now or later. The law requires the verdict.

The extreme hot weather of the past few days has painfully reminded of the actual presence of Summer. Yet we have had successions of pleasant showers and many days when agreeble temperature served to assure a healthful enjoyment of the heated season. If, however, the old theory of the equilibrium of heat and cold holds good, we will yet have days of extreme weather, to make up for the long continued cold of the past Winter. Summer is more than a day of extreme heat.

There seems now a prospect of arranging a transfer of lands in the Black Hills region, the Sioux proving more tractable than was feared when Red Cloud and Spotted Tail returned home. They have agreed to the transfer of their Nebraska lands already, and seem ready to do what the Government may ask. They are difficult to manage, but seem to have mollified considerably after their return to their own country. Thus better results seem likely to follow their visit than were anticipated.

Still the New York *Herald*, and kindred sheets, seek to create the impression that Beecher is guilty, and Tilton a pure and noble man. It does not harm itself by such a course, as it has been admitted all along that the slums regarded Beecher as guilty. The pitiful necessity, however, of manufacturing such material as that of the upholsterers, would seem to be more than any paper would willingly stoop to. Having done this, it very naturally seeks to dignify its action by all manner of false pleading.

Tennyson's drama, "Queen Mary," is running the gauntlet of criticism, just now. It is considered very unlike his former great productions, yet as having in some parts indications of his genius, and more of intellectual culture than any of his previous productions. The subject was not altogether calculated to inspire the loftiest efforts of genius, and yet as a poem it is pronounced successful. Its dramatic qualities are, however, very defective. Take both elements into account, its success will only be moderate.

The American Iron and Steel Association received from the producers and from its correspondents full statistics of the production of pig iron in the United States in 1874. The total production was 2,689,413 net tons, against 2,868,278 net tons in 1873, and 2,854,558 net tons in 1872, showing a decrease of 178,865 tons as compared with 1873, and 165,145 tons as compared with 1872. Notwithstanding this decrease, the production in 1874 was much larger than has been generally anticipated—much large than partial returns made to the Association at the close of 1874 indicated.

We hear that the authorities have determined to punish the proprietor of the drinking saloon at Oakland where the row began on Sunday. There can be no difficulty in securing the proper evidence that liquor was sold, and the law violated. A nest of saloons has sprung up there recently, and they have become the hot-beds of Sunday rowdyism. We do not know what principle governs the authorities, but we do know that where rowdyism and fighting originate in drinking saloons, it affords sufficient presumption of guilt to warrant an investigation, and, where evidence can be obtained, rigid and vigorous prosecution. The city cannot, certainly, become a habitation of open law violators. We appreciate the difficulty that besets attempts to prosecute where the evidence is defective; but in all such cases as we speak of, there should be no difficulty whatever. The ward constable in the Oakland district should be able to control all the saloons in that region. We believe the law makes it especially his duty to make informations where the law as to Sunday liquor selling is violated. No one can doubt that a suitable case has arisen for the sternest measures, and we hope this may be applied.

THE COMING QUESTION.

The Presidential nominations of the respective political parties are less than a year off, and already events are shaping into form which will be made the battle issues of the canvass. It will be as well to understand, first as last, that chief among these will be the finacial issue. In our judgment, it will overshadow all other questions, and dwarf all other issues. The Southern, or Reconstruction issue, cannot be made to stand in the presence of the Centennial, and will have no influence in determining the results of the campaign. The tariff will have more prominence, but cannot be the chief element of the contest. Those who favor free trade most earnestly are interested in gold payments,—and these are of more immediate importance to them. The consequence will be, that the tariff will be made secondary to the gold issue,—the intention being to press the latter when victory is achieved on the financial issue. Thus we assume that the great question that will divide the parties in the next Presidential canvass will be that of Finance. Its preliminary consideration is important, in order that the parties may be rightly divided. The Democracy of Ohio have already adopted the idea of an unlimited expansion of the national currency, while the New York *World* bitterly denounces them as untrue to Democratic faith. The Republican party is also divided over it,—the announced policy of Congress being to push toward specie payments,—while the majority of the Republican party, in our belief, are not favorable to that policy, if it shall contribute to the continuance of hard times. Of course, the party is in an equivocal position, and hence the more need of decided action to get it out of it.

The root question, so far as the success of the party is concerned, is, will the financial oppression that now exists continue into next year? If it does, and the people are discontented, out of work, manufacturers burthened, and out of the mass of our population only money lenders prosperous, the Republican party will suffer certain defeat. If, on the other hand, a reasonable degree of prosperity can be restored, the Republican party will be successful, for the simple reason that, all else being equal, the people prefer it. But they do not prefer it, or any party, if they must sacrifice comfort and suffer misery and want. Thus the financial question will largely affect the success of parties.

Putting aside the problem whether specie payments will inure to the ultimate advantage of the country, we submit whether, whatever that ultimate advantage may be, it is worth the cost, in misery and suffering, it will take to reach it? Its advantages, so far as we have seen them stated, are that we will be like Europe when we have specie payments,—it will require free trade to make the likeness complete,—will give greater steadiness to the finances of the country, and will thus put our prosperity on a solid basis. We do not object to specie payments when they can be naturally reached, but we utterly deny that any special advantage will come of them that we did not have under the currency system. They do not save from panics, as 1837 and 1857 prove. They do not make values any more even or regular. They do not prevent weak firms from failing, or dishonest men from evading their debts. Were the country now pressed to specie payments, it would help the Astors, Vanderbilts, Stewarts, Drexels, and foreign capitalists, and crowd and ruin nine-tenths of the people who owe money. The *threat* to resume in 1879,—and this is all the present law amounts to, keeps confidence shaken, industry paralized, prevents development, shackles enterprise, and has even turned the tide of emigration from us. Yet the threat will fail, as gold goes out of the country in steadily increasing quantities, and the specie cannot be commanded to resume upon.

The evil influences are vastly greater than this. If, through this threat, the Democratic party is fitted to power, we will have the evils of their administration, in the re-indoctrination of the South in its old States Rights theories, and all the terrible results that may flow from it. Can we, therefore, afford continued paralysis to industry, and risk the elevation of the Democratic party to power for an effort to force specie payments?

If the forcing process were likely to amount to anything, there would be reason for persisting in it, but thus far, all the indications are against its success. We consider it a clearly established fact, that so long as business continues as it is, the Government cannot get the gold to resume upon. Its revenues have fallen off despite the fact that duties have been increased. Our gold exports have increased $30,000,000 as compared with last year, and the Treasury balance of gold has lessened, while the premium on gold has increased. It must be palpable, therefore, that so long as the present condition of things exists, we will have hard work to get the gold to meet current demands, without considering the question of accumulation for specie payments. If this be true, the next question is,—what keeps business depressed? Various answers have been made to this. Ours is, that the strain after specie payments destroys business confidence. No one can estimate it effect,—or know its outcome. Hence those who have heretofore pushed forward the great business enterprises of the country, but who were partially dependent on borrowed capital, feared to enter upon fresh enterprises. Thus the country is idle, its wealth is not in process of development, because no one dare venture when the future is so uncertain.

The truth is, this demand for specie payments may yet drive the country to repudiation. We begin to fear this absolutely. We owe a sum so large, and the attempt to force specie payments is so palpably in the interest of the creditor class, that we fear if urged, it will drive the people to absolute repudiation. Its worst feature is, its absolute uselessness. So far as in test on bonds is concerned, and their redemption when they mature, we already pay gold or its equivalent. Thus, we already have specie payments, so far as our bonds and our foreign payments are concerned. As to our home traffic, the *people of this country never discredited greenbacks*. They rose steadily in value during the panic, till they were within six per cent. of par. Now, since their volume has been restricted, they stand, under the specie reaching struggle, at over seventeen per cent. below gold. If, therefore, the people want greenbacks, and their issue saves $20,000,000 of gold interest, why should they not have them? We are under no obligations to conform our home monetary system to the English standard, more than to conform our trading system to the same standard. Hence we insist that we should not consult England at all, but our own experience; and that teaches that under the greenback system, we fought out the rebellion, built the Pacific Railroad, developed the resources of the country, invited immigration, increased rapidly in substantial wealth, and made more progress than we had done in a half century before. The panic was not occasioned by greenbacks,—the evidence being in their appreciation from the beginning to the end of the panic proper.

The Republican party originated the greenback system, and developed the country by means of it. If it should abandon it, and the Democrats seize upon it, they will reach power by seizing the fort we foolishly gave up without a battle.

A Voracious and Capacious Maw.

Certain keepers of eating houses in Boston, to encourage trade, sell six dinner tickets for two dollars, thus securing the money in advance, and giving the buyer *carte blanche* to order from the bill of fare as suits his fancy. As a rule, this is a paying business, but there has been one very marked exception. It seems that a lean and lank youth entered one of these establishments on Tuesday, bought his six tickets, took a seat, and devoted himself for a while to getting his money's worth. When he had finished his repast the account stood as follows, according to the prices upon the bill of fare:

Chowder	20	Beef, 2 plates	20
Codfish ball, 2 plates	10	Greens	10
Boiled pigeon	45	Macaroni, 2 plates	20
Roast veal	25	Pies, 3 pieces	30
String beans, 2 plates	20	Pudding	10
Squash, 2 plates	10	Pine apple, 12 slices	25
Total			$2 25

—*New York Herald.*

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CANYONS.

One of the Most Striking Features of the Region—Walls About Fifteen Hundred Feet High—Parks from Nine to Ten Thousand Feet Above Tide—The Greatest of All Canyons.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 24, 1875.

Canons—Canyons.

One of the most striking features of the Rocky Mountain region, and of the great interior basin beyond, are the canons (pronounced canyons, and so I shall call them,) through which streams flow from basin to basin, and from the interior of that region to the great eastern plains. Sometimes small streams, which have a course of but a few miles, have cut for themselves tremendous passes from some interior depression through lofty ranges which lay in their way.

There are four words used to express the same thing, each expression of a different degree of narrowness and precipitousness of sides—valley, ravine, gorge, canyon,—the last signifying an almost or altogether perpendicular cut through rocky strata, in some cases to the depth of three thousand feet. In sight of this town is the mouth of Cheyenne Canyon, the walls of which are about 1,500 feet high, leaving a passage for a little stream and ground enough for a road, and not much more. It is a favorite resort for visitors at the springs.

The South Platte has its source in the mountains which engirdle South Park—a beautiful tract or valley of more than a thousand square miles, and which was evidently once a lake. Between it and the eastern front of the mountains there is a range of considerable elevation. Over this range the water of this ancient lake found its efflux, and in time wore a narrow cut deeper and deeper until the lake was entirely drained. The depth of this canyon I am not able to state; but it is so narrow and the walls so precipitous that it is impossible to make a road of any kind through it. The river occupies it from wall to wall for many miles.

The Arkansas passes through a canyon still more formidable in its escape from the wild congeries of peaks known as the Snow Range to the plains. No road can be made up that canyon. Indeed, in one place, the water of that large river rushes through a channel of less than twenty feet between vertical granite walls.

The Rio Grande, a still larger river, escapes from San Luis Park through a similar passage. So does Grand River escape from Middle Park, a pretty, fertile valley in the very heart of the mountain system, and which was a lake until the water cut its way out and drained it. This water finds its way into the Colorado, and thence into the Pacific.

There are many thousands of these canyons, nearly all of which drained lakes, leaving, where the waters lay, rich sedimentary soil. These ancient lake beds—some of them of but a few acres, others larger than any Pennsylvania county—are generally called Parks. They have different degrees of latitude, but would average from nine to ten thousand feet above tide.

But the greatest of all canyons, in this or any other country, is that where the Great Colorado cuts its way through an elevated plateau more than three hundred miles wide. It is very deep all the way, and where tributaries enter it from the southeast side it is through similar canyons. None enter on the other side. That tremendous water channel is a sheer cut of from one to three thousand feet in depth. The water occupies the entire channel, and is so rough and rapid that navigation is almost impossible.

To see erosion on so vast a scale by the mere action of running water fills the mind with astonishment. But almost everything here excites astonishment, and shows evidences of terrestrial forces found perhaps no where else. There in the distance are those lofty peaks in grand confusion; here at our feet are the traces of the power of an ancient ocean, of which this bold mountain front was once the shore, an ocean lashed by storms of which we can form no conception. Hills and plains, all made of sand, gravel, water-worn pebbles, and huge boulders mingled together, attest its power. Lofty precipices worn into the most fantastic forms by the action of the surf of a furious sea. In other plains large districts, thousands of square miles have been whelmed with volcanic eruptions, hundreds and thousands of feet in depth.

Now all is quiet, fixed. The rivers seem to be cutting their canyons no deeper. No mountain peak sends forth either lava or smoke; the sea has retired far to the east, and grass and cedars grow where once its billows battled with the mountain crags. Some hot springs, healing springs, alone tell us that the tremendous plutonic forces, once so active, are not very far below us.

J. C.

A STRANGE STORY.

How Two Widows of the Same Husband Assisted at His Funeral.

On Saturday last Louis Walker died at West Liberty, Iowa. Before his death he expressed the earnest desire that, if he died, he should be buried on the farm where he formerly lived, near Bevington, a station on the Winterset Branch of the Rock Island Road, about eighteen miles from Dubuque. The stricken wife, filled with love for him, and with a heart filled with sorrow and grief, sought to fulfill the wishes of her dead husband. Sae procured a burial case, started on her sad errand, and passed through there on Monday. She arrived at Bevington, a stranger to everybody. Of the station agent she inquired as to the location of the farm where her husband was to be buried. The agent inquired who it was that was to be buried, and, on being told, he quickly foresaw a very unpleasant affair. The widow had come to bury her husband on the premises of a man whose daughter, then at home, was the wife of the deceased. The agent, after some consideration, deemed it best to inform the widow of the facts. She received the story with perfect astonishment, and could scarcely believe her late husband guilty of such baseness; but, on being assured it was so, she became indignant, and left the body with citizens, to be conveyed to No. 1 (whose first knowledge for years of the whereabouts of her husband was his arrival in a burial-basket), to be disposed of as she saw fit, and, taking the first train, she returned to her home. Since her departure, it has been discovered that Walker had still another wife in Missouri.

What Men Need Wives For.

It is not to sweep the house, make the bed, darn the socks and cook the meals, chiefly that a man wants a wife. If this is all he needs, hired help can do it cheaper than a wife. If this is all, when a young man calls to see a lady, send him into the pantry to taste the bread and cake she has made; send him to inspect the needle-work and bed-making, or put a broom in her hand, and send him to witness its use. Such things are important, and the wise young men will quickly look after them; but what the true man wants with a wife, is her companionship, sympathy and love. The way of life has many dreary places in it, and man needs a companion to go with him. A man is sometimes overtaken by misfortune; he meets with failure and defeat; trials and temptations beset him, and he needs one to stand by and sympathize. He has some hard battles to fight with poverty, enemies, and with sin; and he needs a woman that, when he puts his arm around her, he feels he has something to fight for, she will help him to fight; that she will put her lips to his ear and whisper words of counsel and her hand to his heart and impart inspiration. All through life, through storms and through sunshine, conflict and victory; through adverse and through favoring winds, man needs a woman's love. The heart yearns for it. A sister's or a mother's love will hardly supply the need. Yet many seek for something further than success in housework. Justly enough, half of these get nothing more; the other half, surprised beyond measure, have gotten more than they sought. Their wives surprise them by bringing out a noble idea in marriage, and disclosing a treasury of courage, sympathy, and love.

A Singular Execution.

The Dallas (Texas) *Commercial* says:—At the hanging of Frank Smith, colored, which took place recently in Montague county, Texas, a large crowd gathered at the place of execution, and after the prisoner had offered up a prayer, he addressed the people in great penitence, and exhorted all to meet him in heaven. The Sheriff then adjusted the noose about his neck, and the guards crowded up to bid him good-bye. The Sheriff ordered them to stand back, but they refused to do so, and cocked their guns, swearing that they would bid him good-bye. Some called out to "Shoot the rope," "liberate him," "let him go," etc. The greatest excitement prevailed, and it was evident that the sympathy of the entire crowd was with the doomed man. The effort to release him would have been successful, had it not been for the doomed man himself. He was the only man that was firm and self-possessed. He exhorted his friends to desist. "Let the law take its course," said he; "I am a man, and can die like a man. This is no time for a row; let us not disgrace ourselves in this manner." As he said this his face wore a smile, and as he stood upon the platform, strong and powerful, a head and shoulders above any of the others, he certainly presented a picture of no ordinary interest. At a signal from the sheriff the preparations were completed, the trap sprung, and he fell and died without a struggle.

PERSONAL.

There are two Binghams in the New Hampshire Legislature, brothers and leaders of rival wings of the Democracy.

General Adam Badeau, United States Consul at London, sailed with his wife from New York to Liverpool Saturday.

Treasurer New was in conversation with Secretary Bristow and Assistant Secretary Conant, on Monday, upon the subject of counting of money in the Treasurer's office.

The Paris *Opinion Nationale* announces the death of a person named Andriew, whose father, it is said, was the first passenger ever went on a steamboat, having returned from Albany with Robert Fulton.

A dispatch from Berlin says that Prince Frederick William will assist at the manœuvers of the German iron clad fleet from Wednesday until Monday. The American squadron will witness the display.

Mr. Haines, of Biddeford, Me., has a ring once owned by Mrs. Madison, and presented by her to President Pierce, who willed it to the present owner. The ring is a heavy gold one with blood-stone setting, under which is a little braid of hair from the heads of Washington and Jackson.

The patriotic citizens of Fort Wayne have in contemplation a monument to Gen. Anthony Wayne—"Mad Anthony," of Revolutionary fame—and the movement is receiving every encouragement. The design has already been completed, and the city authorities seem ready to give the nod to the project.

Transfusion is a success. The veins of an Iowa lawyer were recently filled with the fresh blood of a Durham bull. The thing works like a charm. He used to make people shed tears by delivering eloquent Fourth of July speeches, and now they shut him up in a four acre lot, where he bellows and paws the earth, but bothers nobody.

Mr. Thomas Charles Baring, M. P., from South Essex in England, and one of the great Baring family, has announced his intention to rebuild Hartford College, in Oxford, and to add to its endowments. The English journals, in noting this fact, credit Mr. Baring with a zeal and liberality worthy the munificence of an age famous for its devotion to learning."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The grain shovelers of Buffalo are on a strike against steam shovels, and the grain business is at a stand still.

Pressed flowers, leaves, rubbed and spread out in a room, or the uncorking of a bottle of the essence, will drive out mosquitos, it is said.

The female house-fly does not bite, but her tendency to suicide by drowning in your tea-cup quite offsets this admirable quality.

William Thomas was shot at Shoemaker's colliery, Mahorney City, on Monday, by a party of roughs. Some stock was killed at the same time.

The Government has entered a *nolle pros.* in the three remaining cases against Jerome B. Hinds, charged with complicity in the mail contract frauds, he having previously been acquitted on a similar charge.

At Pomeroy, Ohio, on Saturday, Jacob Rousher attempted to kill his wife with a pistol, but the ball passed through her ear without further injury. He then shot himself through the head, dying instantly. No cause is known for the act.

The London Tavern was offered for sale the other day, but was bought in, after a lively competition, for £84,500, to which sum the bidding had advanced from a first offer of £65,000. Ten years ago the property changed proprietors for £41,000.

A very poor woman in Paris has given birth to a baby which is clearly a throwback to a primordial type. The beast is in every particular a monkey, with tail, hair and teeth. The father, a workman, is crazy with disappointment, and the mother almost frantic with horror and disgust.

The antiquaries of Mount Carroll, Ill., are interested in the recent discovery of an aboriginal camping ground in a romantic valley among the bluffs near the town. Old fireplaces, flint chippings, arrow heads, fine specimens of ancient pottery, and other relics of the mound-builders have been unearthed.

No less than six executions took place on Friday last—Wagner and Gordon, at Thomaston, Maine; Costley, at Dedham, Massachusetts; Purifay, a colored man, at Atlanta, Georgia; and Burch and Hardee, also colored, at Charleston, South Carolina. In three of the cases the parties died protesting their innocence.

The supposed abduction case at Steubenville turns out to have been an elopement of the parties. Miss Clara Pomeroy, daughter of a minister, was the lady, and Evans the young man. The people of the entire neighborhood were out trying to apprehend the man Evans, and on Friday morning the two were found at Florence, Pa., where they had been married.

Attention is being given in England to the value of the mule. At a recent show the prize mule stood seventeen hands, and was proved to be much stronger than a horse. Another animal exhibited, and which was only twelve and a half hands high, had been driven the previous week 220 miles in forty-two hours, and entered London on the evening of the second day at a pace of ten miles an hour, with no marks of fatigue.

A man in Arkansas, while at work in a forest, recently, observed the initials "J. C," cut in a tree, and in the ground near by a depression. Thinking the two circumstances meant something, he went to digging, and a jar containing near three gallons of silver and a diamond was the result of the search. The money amounted to a little over $1,400. The indications were that the money had been buried but a few years.

The assignee of the broken Market Savings Bank, at New York, on Thursday, recovered judgment from the former president, James Van Name, for $56,000 of the funds of the bank converted to the defendant's own use. The evidence showed that the moneys were withdrawn by checks drawn by Van Name on the Park Bank, in which the Market Bank kept its deposits, and passed to Wall street brokers, who placed them to the credit of Municipal Van Name, to be used in stock speculations. The trial terminated with a verdict as stated.

While the annual expenditure of the Moravian Mission Board is about $250,000, including pensions for retired missionaries and the expenses of educating the children of missionaries, the sum which the Board has to raise annually is only about $90,000. The missions themselves contribute $100,000, raised largely by means of traffic and trades conducted by secular agents. The remainder of the aggregate sum needed is derived from various sources. The missions are administered by a Board located at Berthelsdorf, Saxony, and the American agent is Rev. Robert de Schweinitz, of Bethlehem, Pa.

A Newport correspondent declares it to be an undisputed fact that the servants carry the trade of the family by whom they are employed to the firm that will pay them the highest commission. They expect and command a handsome fee of the merchants for bringing the trade to them, and business men pay the servants a good round sum, which, at the end of the season, is sure to find its way into the bill sent to the man of the house. A few days ago one of the cottages was disputing a bill presented him by a butcher, when the merchant candidly informed him that fifty dollars of the bill was paid to his servant in order to secure the trade.

GOD BLESS THE FARM.

God bless the farm—the dear old farm!
God bless its every rood,
Where willing hearts and sturdy arms
Can earn an honest livelihood!
Can from the coarse and fertile soil
Win back a recompense for toil,
God bless each meadow, field and nook,
Begemmed with fairest flowers,
And every leaf that's gently shook
By evening breeze or morning showers;
God bless them all! each leaf's a gem
In nature's gorgeous diadem.
The orchards that, in early spring,
Blush rich in fragrant flowers,
And with each autumn surely bring
Their wealth of fruits in golden showers;
Like pomegranates on Aaron's rod,
A miracle from Nature's God.
And may He bless the farmer's home,
Where peace and plenty reign;
No happier spot 'neath heaven's high dome
Both this broad, beauteous earth contain,
Than where secure from care and strife,
The farmer leads his peaceful life.
Unvexed by toil and tricks for gain,
He turns the fertile mould;
Then scatters on the golden grain,
And reaps reward a hundred-fold;
He dwells where grace and beauty charm,
For God hath blessed his home and farm.

The Pope's Household.

According to the *Official Annual* of the Vatican the household of Pius IX. is composed of 20 major domos, chamberlains, &c., 190 domestic prelates, 370 supernumerary armed private attendants, 6 armed ditto, 30 officers, constituting the staff of the Noble Guard, and 60 privates, about 130 supernumerary armed private followers, 20 attendants of honors in violet uniforms, about 70 others for outside the city, 14 officers of the Swiss and Palatine Guards, 7 private chaplains, 50 honorary ditto, 7 ditto for outside the city, 20 private priests and ordinary supernumerary chaplains, 10 intendants, equeries, &c., 50 ushers and others. The whole gives 1,160 persons, to which must be added the Sacred College.

Bitter Cucumbers.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* writes: "If you don't want bitter cucumbers, see that the ground is so rich and is so thoroughly supplied with liquid manure or water (if it is dry), as they shall grow with great rapidity from the time the plants prick through the ground. There is no need of having bitter cucumbers."

A ROMANCE OF THE FOREST.

Love of Spotted Tail's Daughter and Her Death from a Broken Heart.

During the latter years of the war, part of Spotted Tail's family remained for a time at Fort Laramie, and with them was his favorite daughter, a young girl just budding into womanhood. The fort was then garrisoned by companies of an Ohio regiment of volunteer cavalry. Among the officers of this regiment was a young man of good appearance and pleasant manners, and with whom the chief's daughter fell in love. Her passion does not seem to have been reciprocated by the young soldier, and he did all in his power to convince her he could not marry her, and, therefore, it would be wrong in him to pay his addresses to her. But the infatuated girl would not be convinced, and could not understand why she, a princess, and the daughter of the most powerful chief on the plains, was not a suitable wife for the young soldier. Day after day she would dress herself with scrupulous care, and come to the fort to see her beloved. It was pitiable to observe her, as hour after hour she would sit on the doorstep of the young officer's quarters, waiting for him to come out. At other times she would follow him about the parade ground like a dog, seeming perfectly happy if she could only be near him and enjoy the poor privilege of looking at him. Spotted Tail, hearing of the strange conduct of his daughter, and deeply mortified at her want of self-respect, hastened to the fort, and putting her in charge of some kind friends, bade them carry her off into the Rocky Mountains, where a portion of his tribe dwelt, and endeavored in every way to make her forget her unfortunate love. She went away meekly enough, but fell into a deep melancholy, from which no effort of friends could arouse her. Presently she refused to take any food and pined away to a mere skeleton.

One day a courier, whose horse was white with foam, sought the great chief and told him that his daughter was dying of a broken heart, and wished to see him once more before she passed to the happy spirit land. Away over mountain and stream hurried the chief, and paused not for food or rest until he had reached the bedside of his beloved child. He found her still alive but fast sinking, and she bid him sit close beside her and hold her fleshless hands in his while she told him all her simple story of love and suffering and a broken heart. She said: "I shall soon be at rest, my father, and with those of our kindred who have gone before. In that beautiful land I will wait for you, and you will soon come to join me, dear father, for your locks are whitened with years of care; you are fast growing old and tired. You are a great chief and have yet many warriors, but the pale face is more numerous than the leaves of the forest, and I pray you to cease warring with them. Save your people, my chief; rest a little while in peace, and you will have reached the end of your journey of life, and come to join me in the happy home to which I am now going. The pale faces are his people, and between them and you I hope war will cease again. Come, my father and my chief, when I am dead take my poor, wasted body and lay it on the hill beside the fort where I learned to love so well." The pulseless hand grew cold as the great chief pomised his child all she asked of him, then the lustrous eyes glazed over, the thin lips ceased to move, the smile fled from the wasted face, and the Indian girl was dead.

The heart-broken chief bid the attendants dress the body of the princess for burial, and on the shoulders of stout warriors it was carried to Laramie and laid to rest among the pale faces, one of whose race she had so fatally loved. Her grave is still pointed out to the traveler, and there it will long remain a monument of the saddest story of the plains. Spotted Tail often speaks of his dead daughter with affectionate remembrance, and once in a great council held with the whites at Laramie he said: "Were not the hopelessness of resistance and the dictates of policy sufficient to restrain me from acts of war, the pledge made to my dead child in her dying hour would cause me to keep at peace with your people."

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No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
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Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,351.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C Schmertz, Christopher Ege.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Park Hair Dressing Saloon.
Hair Dressing, Hair Cutting, Shaving and Shampooing, in the latest style. Also, Cupping and Leeching, at
JNO. S. WILLIAMSON'S,
No. 190 Federal street, Allegheny City.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 Smithfield Street,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring and Summer Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

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SUCCESSOR TO
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WINDOW GLASS,
Of all sizes, cut to order.
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Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. apr167

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DRY GOODS, TRUMMINGS.
Saturday, June 26,
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NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Very Attractive Bargains in
NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS
Received during the present week.
Black Hernanis & Grenadines
At 6¼c, Black Hernanis, well worth 12½c.
At 12½c, Fine Black Grenadines, usual price 25c.
At 25c, Black Striped Grenadines, worth 40c.
At 37½c, Good Black Hernanis and Grenadines, equal to best bargains offered at 50c and 75c.
At 50c, Rich Silk Striped Hernanis, sold last month at $1 and $1.25.
At 50c to 75c, Bargains in Best Black Hernanis and Grenadines.
REMARKABLE BARGAINS
IN
New Plaid Poplins at 12½c, usually sold at 25c.
New Wash Poplins at 10c and 12½c.
New Summer Dress Goods, at 12½c, extra bargains.
New Mohair Lustres, choice shades at 18¾c.
New Debeges, at 22c and 25c.
New Invisible Plaids, from 25c to 37½c.
Black Mohair Alpacas,
Most decided bargains—all prices—from 25c to 87½c.
BARGAINS IN
Black All Wool Cashmeres.
BARGAINS IN
Dress Linens from 12 1-2c up.
Bargains in Black Silks, at $1 to $1.25.
Bargains in Black Silks, at $1.50 to $2.
Bargains in Best Black Silks, all qualities.
An immense stock of
New Dress Goods.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 AND 199
PENN AVENUE,
Have Open Full Lines of
THIN GAUZE
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VESTS & DRAWERS
In all Sizes and Grades for
Ladies, Misses, Men and Boys,
AT
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RETAIL STORES.
GOLD-EN LINES FOR YOU
Only 98c for 2 Button Kid Gloves.
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Umbrellas for Sons and Daughters.
Undershirts for Men and Women.
Ribbons for Sashes, 24c per yard.
Ruching for the Neck, 44c.
Notions Retailing at Wholesale Prices.
Edging Lisse, 9 yards for 36c.
Embroidery, Floe and Superfine.
Shalebone Corsets, double steel, 98c.
Windsor Soap, 65c per dozen.
Shirts—Fancy $1.19; White $1.50.
Summer Undershirts, Men or Women, 48c.
Yak Laces, in Great Bargains.
Silk Dress Pattern, 20 yards for $20.80.
Silk Braid, Balbrigan Hose, 39c.
Tooth, Hair and Clothes Brushes.
Towels, all Linen, 2 for 25c.
English Thread Driving Gloves, 48c.
English ½ Hose, 3 pair for 50c.
Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, 2 for 25c.
Morocco Belts, 24c, worth 50c.
Seven-inch Black Sash Ribbons, 49c.
Brown and Drab Sash Ribbon.
FANS. FANS. FANS.
J. D. CARLISLE,
87 FIFTH AVENUE.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
CARPETS!
Choicest Styles,
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 29, 1875.

We have still to chronicle a season of distressing dullness. Banks were fully agreed on this point yesterday. Manufacturers, tradesmen, and all interested report one way—little doing, and no vigor or activity. It means, simply, that summer is upon us, and until the prostration is ended, little will be done. Real estate shows the activity of auction sales merely.

The same dullness we have here also prevails elsewhere. Unemployed balances are now offered in the New York stock market at lower rates of interest than ever before known—day before yesterday at one per cent. per annum on stock collaterals. Time loans are also offered at 4 per cent. The latter affords the ground for the presumption that money lenders foresee an extremely easy money market this fall, and that for the next three months it will not average above 2 per cent., nor above 6 per cent. for the last three months of the year. It seems probable that the movement of the last money market made by the New York money lenders will prove correct. The Western and Southern crops may probably take the usual amount of money to move them, but are not likely to take more. If the present depression in cotton manufactures continues, it will not take so much as usual to move the cotton crop. At present there seems no reasonable probability of a speculative activity in railway stocks that will absorb any considerable amount of capital. As for the demands of legitimate mercantile and manufacturing business, they are likely to be very light this Fall. Nobody feels like expanding his business; few, indeed, feel like keeping up their stocks of goods or raw materials as large as now. There are very few railroad or other building enterprises in progress to absorb money now, and from present prospects there are likely to be fewer this fall. In short, the general decrease of business which is indicated by the falling off of 20 per cent. in our foreign commerce in the last ten months, as compared with the previous ten months, indicates a light demand for money for the next five or six months. A month ago it looked as though the case might be very different this fall, but in the last month have occurred the successes of failures in England. The failures in this country have, we think, been even more significant of the general shrinkage of business than those in England. The failures in this country have been firms who have done a legitimate, careful business for many years. But for the last two years—and particularly the last twelve months—their sales have been extremely small and their expenses and profits shrinking, so that they have been eating up their capital. With these examples before them new men are not likely to embark in trade. In short, the mercantile demand for loans is likely to be very small, except from a struggling class to whom banks and capitalists do not care to lend.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	117½	5-20's 1867	125½
U.S.6's, 1881, coup	128½	" 1868—coupons	124½
5-20's 1862	117½	10-40's	117¾
" 1864	118¾	Currency 6's	122½
" 1865	122¼	New 5 per cents	117¾
" 1865 new	122¼	4-0's—coupons	110

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen	102¾	Ohio & Mississippi	23½
Erie	14¾	Union Pacific	74¾
Ill. Cen	101½	Toledo & Wabash	19¾
C. C. & I. C	80	Harlem	130½
St. Paul	37½	Adams Express	99½
Do. Pref	71½	American Express	94½
Michigan Southern	91½	U. S. Express	46
Do. Central	85	W., Fargo & Co. Ex	79
North Western, Com	39¾	Pacific Mail	38¾
Do. Pref	81	Fort Wayne	97¾
Rock Island	103¾	Hannibal & St. Jos	23¾
Clev. & Pitt	88½	Panama	125
Pacific Mail	40	Iron Mountain	22
Western Union Tel.	76¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. F. W. & C. (S)	50	Cen. Trans	——
Reading (S)	55	Empire Do	——
Penna. R. (S)	57½	Cl., Col., C. & I. C.	——
Oil Creek (S)	30½	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	78
Lehigh Valley (S)	61		

NEW YORK, June 28, 1875.

Money was easy at 2@2½; prime mercantile paper 5@5½. Sterling was firm at 486½ @487 for sixty and 490 for sight. Gold opened and closed at 117¼, with sales in the interim at 117. The borrowing rates were 1, 3, 1-32, 1-64 and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $3,584,000. The clearings were $37,000,000. Government and railroad bonds are strong. State bonds are quiet and a fraction lower.

Stocks fluctuated considerably, but in the main were firm. Some shares sold higher to-day than at any previous time since the upward movement was inaugurated. This was the case with Union Pacific, Western Union, Lake Shore, Northwestern, Erie, Rock Island and Pacific Mail. For a time Union Pacific was the most prominent feature, rising quickly from 73¾ to 77 on large transactions, and amid considerable excitement the closing sales were at 74¾@75. Pacific Mail sold up to 42 and closed at 40, after frequent intermediate fluctuations. Northwest common sold as high as 40½, and preferred at 52½, the closing quotations having been 39¾ and 51¾ respectively. The strength of Northwest and some of the other low-priced western shares is the result of increasing traffic and the prospect of very large crops. St. Paul closed at 33¾, after selling at 34½ and 33¾. Preferred was firm at 85½. Western Union, after advancing to 77¼, closed at 76¾@77. Lake Shore sold up to 92¾ and later receded to 91¾. Erie advanced at the opening to 16¼, but closed at 14¾. Rock Island was steady at 104a104¾. Wabash declined from 6¾ to 4¾, closing at 4¾a5. The general market closed steady.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 250,000 shares, of which 54,000 were Pacific Mail, 50,000 Western Union, 11,000 Northwest, 15,000 Erie, 42,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Wabash, and 23,000 Union Pacific.

*Government*s.—U. S. Coupons of '81, 126½; 5-20's of '62, 117½; do of '64, 118¾; do of '65, 122½; do of '65, new, 122¾; do of '67, 125½; do of '68, 124½; 10-40s, 119; new 5s, 118¾; currency 6s, 122¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 102½; Tennessee old, 47; do new, 47; Virginia new, 38; do old, 38; North Carolina old, 20½; do new, 11.

Stocks.—Canton, 61¼; Western Union Telegraph Company, 76¾; Quicksilver, 15½; Adams Express, 99½; Wells & Fargo, 78; American Express, 54; United States Express, 44; Pacific Mail, 39¾; New York Central, 102½; Erie, 14¾; Erie, preferred, 23¾; Harlem, 130½; Harlem preferred, 132; Michigan Central, 88; Pittsburgh, 91½; North Western, common, 39½; preferred, 51; Rock Island, 104; New Jersey Central, 112½; Pacific Mail, 33¾; St. Paul, preferred, 85½; Toledo & Wabash, 44; do preferred, 55; Fort Wayne, 97½; Terre Haute, 2; Terre Haute, preferred, 17½; Chicago & Alton, 102½; Chicago & Alton, preferred, 107; Ohio & Mississippi, 22½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 49; Burlington & Quincy, 112; Lake Shore, 91¾; C. C. & I. C., 81; Illinois Central, 101½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 23½; Union Pacific, 74¾; Central Pacific, 106¾; Union, 95½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 120½.

LONDON, June 28—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £250. Consols: Money, for account, 93 7-16; 5-20s, 106¾; do '67, 106½; 10-40s, 104¾; new 5s, 103¼; New York Central, 93; Erie, 15¼; do preferred, 24.

PARIS, June 28.—Rentes 63f 95c.

FRANKFORT, June 28.—5-20s '62, 99.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Ore Blooms, and Muck Bar.

PENNA R. R.

Dilworth P. & Com	4	Nimick & Co.m	1
Totten & Co.m	1		
Total			6

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. F. R. LESSEE.

Caughey & H.m	3	J. L. Bailey & Co.m	1
Lewis & C. I. Co.m	2	Nimick & Com	16
Brown & Co.o	1	Shoenberger & Co.o	1
Longhin & Co.m	1	Shoenberger & Co.m	3
Lindsey & McC.m	3	Pgh Fd I Co.m	2
Rose Graf & Wo	4	H. Lloyd & Son b	2
Caughey & H. m b	2	Carnegie B & Co.m	3
Total			46

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Imbolia Furnace o	10	Shoenberger & Co.o	1
Lewis & C. I. Co.o	2	Carnegie Bro.o	1
Caughey & H. p	1	Spang C & Co s	3
Collins & Mc Iron	4	Lindsey & McC.o	4
			2

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, June 28, 1875.

The leading merchandise markets continue very dull as they usually are at this season of the year; and there is not likely to be any very decided change for the better until after harvest; furthermore, in addition to being very dull, it is exceedingly unsatisfactory, as with a steady shrinkage in values, there has been little or no profit, and moreover, some of our merchants, especially those having a city trade, report collections as being very slow. The grain markets have been and continue, consequently demoralized; in addition to an exceedingly light demand, prices are weak and lower, which may be attributed to heavy stocks and fine growing weather with every prospect of an abundant harvest. Flour continues dull but unchanged. The Provision market has stiffened to some extent under the influence of the advices from Cincinnati and Chicago, and there is firmer feeling in pricing; however, any decided change in prices. The grocery markets continue very dull, but with the exception that Coffee is firmer, there are no new or important features deserving of special notice. In general, produce business is falling off, but for general trade, some of our wholesale merchants would have little or nothing to do.

APPLES—The market for green apples continues slow, and they will soon be out of season; sales of choice "Russetts" at $4@$5 bl, and other kinds at $3@4, according to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—There is but little inquiry, nor is it to be expected as this season of the year, but the supply is light, and prices may quoted nominally 5@10 lb.

ALE—Notwithstanding the repeal of the local option law, business continues unsatisfactory, in consequence, we suppose, of the general depression. Prices remain unchanged; X, $4 ₱ bbl. to the city, and ₱9 to the country; XX, ₱10; India, ₱12; Harrads in Republican courthouse.

ASHES—Trade is reported quiet. Following are the ruling jobbing rates, Common Soda Ash, 3½c; refined do., 4½; Pearlash, 6¾; Potash, 8; Nitrate Soda, 4; Manganese, 8½; Arsenic, 4; Flour Spar, 3.

BROOMS—Sympathizing with the general dullness, trade moves slowly, dealers carrying fair stocks of all kinds preparatory to usual semi-annual inventory; the prospect is not flattering for the next 60 days. We give below "Union Factory" prices —from store:—No. 2 common, $2,25; No. 3 hurl, $2,50; No. 4 hurl, $3; No. 5 hurl, $3,50; No. 6 hurl, $3,75; No. 3 carpet, $4; No. 4 carpet, $4,25; No. 5 carpet, $4,50; fancy parlor $4,75; steamboat brooms, $3 @ $3,50; pinet, $1,75; whisks, ₱ 3 doz, $1,75; Fancy whisks, $1,50 to $2; Toy Brooms $1,25 to $1,50.

BROOM CORN—There does not seem to be much movement in this article. Medium brush is offered sparingly by small dealers, and it wants only a buyer, while good green hurl and short green brush continues scarce and high. Manufacturers are buying cautiously, to meet immediate wants of the new crop, but if reports from the West are correct, holders of good brush would do well to keep it, as the season is almost certain to be at least three weeks later than usual, and stocks of old are very limited.

BEESWAX—In fair demand at 30@32 for shipment, and 23 to 25 in a small way.

CEMENT, LIME, Etc., Etc.—Portland, Cement, per bbl, $6,75@7; Youghiogheny, $1,75@2; Akron, $1,75@2; Louisville, $3,00@3,50; Rosendale, $2@2,50; Calcined Plaster—French's selected, $4@4,25; New York, $3,00@3,50; Cleveland, $1,75@2; Akron, $1,75@2; Fremont White Lime, $1,45 @1,75; Gibsonburg, 1,25@1,75.

CHEESE—Demand from the trade the activity of last week, and is dull at 9½ to 10½ in round lots, and 10½ to 11 in a small way.

COKE—Trade continued from the activity of last week, and is dull at 9½ to 10½ in round lots, and 10½ to 11 in a small way.

COTTON—Business in grain circles has been very dull and unsatisfactory during the past week; in addition to a very limited demand, in consequence of heavy stocks and shrinkage in values, there has been little or no speculation for profit and quotations are reported slow, and no improvement in the demand. The Provision market has stiffened to some extent under the influence of the advices from Cincinnati and Chicago, and there is firmer feeling in pricing; however, any decided change in prices. The grocery markets continue very dull, but with the exception that Coffee is firmer, there are no new or important features deserving of special notice. In general, produce business is falling off, but for general trade, some of our wholesale merchants would have little or nothing to do.

Sheeting	10	00	
Hemlock joist and scantling	13	00	
PLANED LUMBERS.			
First common, ₱ M	$60	00	
Clear	70	00	
Flooring boards	30	00	
Partition boards	30	00	
Shelving on both sides	30	00	
Shelving on one side	28	00	
Moulded weatherboarding	35	00	
Rabbited weatherboarding	30	00	
Half-inch patent planed	22	50	
Half-inch unplaned	17	00	
Twelve-inch vertical, with strips	30	00	
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	40	00	
SHINGLE AND LATH.			
Shingles, 18-inch, XXX	$4	50	
Lath	2	75	

LEATHER—Oak Sole, Red Sole, Skirting and Bridle in fair demand. No. 1 Oak Rough Leather and Fine Light Spready Harness brisk sale. Upper Kip and Calf very dull. Other kinds unchanged. We quote:

Oak Sole, country	0.34@	0.37
Oak Sole, city	0.36@	0.39
Red Sole, B A, heavy and mid	0.31@	0.32
Red Sole, Oronoco	0.29@	0.31
Red Sole, good dgd	0.26@	0.27
Oak, Rough	0.25@	0.28
Harness, city oak	0.38@	0.40
Harness, country oak	0.32@	0.35
Harness, No. 2 and common	0.30@	0.32
Fair Skirting	0.36@	0.38
Fair Bridle, ₱ doz	60.00@	70.00
Belt Leather	0.40@	0.45
Finished Calf	0.90@	1.25
Finished Upper, ₱ foot	0.18@	0.22
Finished Kips	0.50@	0.90

LARD OIL—Lower. Procter & Gamble's extra, $1,05@1,07; Wm. Alexander & Co.'s extra, 97@$1; Procter & Gamble's No. 1, 90@92 cents; No. 2, 80@82c.

MILL FEED—Continues very dull, and both Bran and Middlings are lower; sales of the former at $14@14,50 ton, and the latter at $1,35@1,45 per cwt. Chopped Feed, being in light supply, is still holding its own pretty well; $1,65@1,75.

OILS—Lard is firm at our quotations. John V. Lewis' Extra Miners oil very firm at 80@85c. Linseed oil is steady at 73@75. Extra Lard Oil, $1,06@1,10; No. 1, $1@$1,02; No 2 do., 88@90c. Carbon oil dull and entirely nominal.

PAINTS—The market has been steady during the past week, with a demand fully equal to the supply, and the advance noted in our last report is still maintained; quotable at 90c to $1,00 per bushel on track, and $1 to $1,10 from store, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows.

PEANUTS—Sales of choice red at 7@7¾; prime to fine, 6½@7; No 1, 5½@6; white at 9 to 9½c; prime white, 8@8½.

PROVISIONS—A better feeling prevails, and the market is firmer in all quarters. Sugar Cured Hams have advanced, and will go higher for the next two months. At the principal centres it is said that a brisk business just now would cause a sharp advance; a large majority of the holders already refusing to sell at current quotations. All other descriptions firm. Shoulders ¼ of a cent higher. Lard better.

Hams—Extra S. C.		Lard—Prime Leaf in	
₱ lb	13¾	tierces, ₱ lb	14
Shoulders, Ex S. C.	10¾	Do., half barrels	14½
S'ch'd Bacon, S. C.	14	Lard—Ref. for sum-	
Dried Beef, Ex. Su-		mer use in tierces	14¾
gar Cured, old	15½	Do., in ½ bbls	15½
Beef Tongues Sugar		Do., in ½ bbls	15¾
Cured, ₱ doz	$6.50	Do., 3 lb caddies	17½
Bacon Shoulders	9¾	Do., 5 lb do	17¼
Clear Rib Sides	13¾	Do., 3 lb pails	18
Clear Sides	13¾	Do., 5 lb do	17¾
Mess Pork, new	$16.50	Do., 10 lb do	17½
Mess Pork, old	15.00	Carbon Oil	11¾
Miner's Lard Oil	1.00	Cheese	12
Lard Oil	1.12	Family Flour, 24 pieces in bbl, 200 lbs	7.50

POULTRY—Spring Chickens, 65@75c ₱ pair, as to condit on and size.

RAGS—Prices unchanged; regular sales at 2¾ @3 cts for good mixed, woolen 4c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Steady and unchanged at 8 cents for prime country, and 6½c ₱ pound for choice city rendered.

SEEDS—There is scarcely any movement in seed, and the absence of sales makes it impossible to quote.

WILLOWS—Choice fine at 11c ₱ lb; large, 10; Extra Large, 12c.

WHITE LEAD—There is a very fair demand, some manufacturers are reported behind with their orders, and prices remain as last quoted; 9¾ cents ₱ pound for strictly pure by the ton, and 10@10¾ for smaller lots.

WINDOW GLASS—Trade continues to slack off, as it nearly always does at this season of the year, and the probability is that several of the factories here will close down within the week or so, and prices are still maintained; we continue to quote at $2,75@3,00 per ton, delivered free in cars in Pittsburgh.

COAL—The coal trade hereabouts continues very quiet, and it is not reasonable to expect any improvement until after navigation has been resumed, of which the prospects at this writing are not so favorable as they were at the date of our last report.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—There is no improvement to note in this branch of business, and it is not likely that there will be, during the week or so, to come. No change in rates, which we annex as follows:

MANILA ROPE.

½ in. diameter and upwards	15 cts. per lb
⅜ inch	15½ " "
¼ inch and 5-16 in. diameter	" "
Tarred Rope and Lath Yarn	14½ " "
Hay, Stave and Leather Twine	14½ " "
OIL AND DRILLING CABLES.	
Hawser Laid	15 cts. per lb.
Bolt Rope Yarns	16½ " "
Sand Pump Rope	15 " "

SISAL ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	13½ cts. per lb.
⅜ inch	13 " "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	12½ " "
Hay twine	13 " "
Tarred lath twine	13 " "

JUTE ROPE.

All sizes | 11 cts per lb.

MEXICAN AND RUSSIA.

Tarred Rope	14 cts per lb.
" Lath Yarn	13 " "
" Spun Yarn	13 " "
" Marline	19 " "
" Houseline	19 " "

PACKING.

American	13 to 18 cts per lb.
Russia	18 " "
Italian	21 " "
Cotton	20 and 30 " "
Lubricating	20 to 25 " "
Sash and Bell Cord	20 to 25 " "

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very dull, and now that our markets are well supplied with fresh fruits and vegetables, we do not look for any improvement; however, stocks here are light, and there is but little to carry over until next year. Holders of good brush would do well to keep it, as the season is almost certain to be at least three weeks later than usual, and stocks of old are very limited.

BEEF—Continues quiet and unchanged. Some very fine selling in a small way, at 18 to 20c, but it is not exceptionally good, and prime to choice is freely offered at 15 to 16c ₱ lb.

BEANS—The season is nearly over. Some small lots are changing hands at $1,90 to $2 for prime Navy, Mediums, $1,80 to $1,90 per bush.

BROOM HANDLES—Sales in small way, plain, $17@18; good, $19@20; choice No. 1 painted, $22@30; fancy do, $1 painted, $25@27; Toy Handles, painted, $20@22,50.

BREESWAX—In fair demand at 30@32 for shipment, and 23 to 25 in a small way.

CEMENT, LIME, Etc., Etc.—Portland, Cement, per bbl, $6,75@7; Youghiogheny, $1,75@2; Akron, $1,75@2; Louisville, $3,00@3,50; Rosendale, $2@2,50; Calcined Plaster—French's selected, $4@4,25; New York, $3,00@3,50; Cleveland, $1,75@2; Akron, $1,75@2; Fremont White Lime, $1,45 @1,75; Gibsonburg, 1,25@1,75.

CHEESE—Demand from the trade the activity of last week, and is dull at 9½ to 10½ in round lots, and 10½ to 11 in a small way.

COKE

DAILY GAZETTE.

Circulation, 15,800.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The current issue of the WEEKLY GAZETTE is for sale on our counter to-day. It contains a complete resume of local and general news, telegraphic intelligence from every part of the world, commercial, financial, oil and cattle market reports, and editorials on all the leading topics of the day; altogether, thirty-six columns of choice reading matter, embracing subjects of interest to the lawyer, the doctor, the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, and the family. The reputation of the GAZETTE is so thoroughly established, especially in the correctness of its commercial and market reports, that it has gained a circulation

The Largest in Western Pennsylvania.

It is, at the same time, the cheapest in the list of weeklies of its grade. The subscription and club rates are as follows:

TERMS—Single copy, $1.75; clubs of five, $1.50; clubs of ten, 1.40; this includes postage paid by the publishers. A copy of the WEEKLY GAZETTE will be sent free to the party who acts as agent, for every ten members paid for.

Its especial merits are:

It contains the Latest News from all parts of the World.

Its Market Reports are prepared expressly and exclusively for this journal, and are the only reliable quotations published in Pittsburgh.

It is especially adapted for the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant and general Family use.

The large circulation of the GAZETTE is attributable to the recognition of its merits, and not to the efforts of canvassers who make a business of securing names on a percentage. Publishers at many points have acted for us, and there some are not accredited agents. All desirous of receiving the best Weekly published in Pittsburgh should subscribe at once.

HOME NEWS.

The Gazette for the Summer.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have the DAILY GAZETTE sent to them by mail, by leaving their orders at the counting-room.

Hand Crushed.

A boy named Albert Fairbaugh had one of his hands badly crushed in Reynolds' Malleable Iron works, on River avenue, Eighth ward, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon.

Arm Fractured.

Yesterday afternoon a little daughter of John Dripp, who resides on the Perrysville road, near the head of Federal street, Allegheny, fell from the top of a fence and rolled down the side of the hill some distance. On being carried home it was found that one of her arms was fractured and she was otherwise badly bruised. Dr. Ure was summoned and her injuries attended to.

Bathing in the Rivers.

The fourteen boys arrested in Allegheny on Sunday afternoon for bathing in the Allegheny river had a hearing before Mayor Phillips last evening. After a severe reprimand His Honor discharged them, but he notified them all that hereafter if any boys or young men are caught bathing in the river during the day, he will visit them the full penalty of the law upon them. He is determined to put a stop to bathing in the river during daylight.

Allegheny Surveys.

The Survey Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, when the remonstrance against the opening of Monroe street was taken up. After considering the matter and listening to a number of the property holders in the neighborhood of the proposed street, it was decided to adhere to the former action in recommending the passage of the ordinance as soon as possible. The Engineer's pay roll was approved. The Engineer was directed to prepare the profile of the grade of Spring avenue.

Adjourned.

Sudden Death at Brayosburg.

A'derman Butler, deputized by Coroner McCallin, held an inquest yesterday afternoon upon the body of August Lemell, the checker at Risher's coal works at Brayosburg, on the Monongahela river. The discovery of poison in a pocket of the deceased, and the belief that he had committed suicide, caused the inquest, however, showed that death had been caused by cholera morbus, and a verdict to that effect was returned. The deceased was sixty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and several children who are grown up.

A Prohibition County Ticket.

At the regular monthly meeting of this organization, held yesterday morning, the question of putting in nomination a county Prohibition ticket was raised. This was discussed at some length, and all seemed favorable to nominating a straight Prohibition ticket, to the exclusion of selections from the other two parties. It was finally decided to call a Convention for nominating county officers, to meet on Monday, July 26th. It was also decided to recommend that hereafter they would not place any person in nomination for office until he has given a pledge to support the Prohibition State platform.

Fourth of July Excursion.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway will sell Excursion tickets, at greatly reduced rates to and from all points on their Line, on the 3d, 4th and 5th days of July, making tickets good to return until July 6th, 1875. This announcement of a great railroad opening its entire line of several hundred miles to Excursion travel at low rates, affording an opportunity for visiting friends on the National Holiday, will be gladly received by a large class, who, from considerations of economy, both of time and means, would otherwise be unable to indulge in the pleasure. Excursion now so popular with all classes during the summer months.

Election of Teachers—Complimentary Resolutions.

At a special meeting of the Directors of the 4d North Sub-District schools, Fourth ward, held last night, the entire corps of teachers, consisting of the following, were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year: Principal, Miss Althea E. Reno; Assistant Principal, Miss Marianna Smith; Grammar, Mrs. T. N. Miller; 1st primary, Miss Lizzie Cooper; 2nd primary, Miss Jane Musgrave; 3d primary, Mrs. M. E. Johnston; 4th primary, Miss A. M. Russell; 5th primary, Miss Ella Erwin; 6th primary, Mrs. J. A. Davis.

The following complimentary resolution was also unanimously adopted and the Secretary instructed to transmit copies of the same to the teachers, viz:

Resolved, That the Directors of the North Sub-District take this opportunity to tender to Miss Althea E. Reno, Principal; Miss Marianna Smith, Assistant Principal, and their able corps of teachers, our thanks for the faithful and efficient manner with which they have discharged their several duties during the past school year.

RECEIVED THEIR DUCATS.

Allegheny School Teachers Happy.

It was thought that the Allegheny school teachers would not be paid their salaries for the month of June until September, on account of the School Board not having any funds. Mr. Arthur Hobson, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the School Board, yesterday borrowed sufficient money on his own name, and paid the teachers off. He has borrowed $40,000 on his notes to pay the teachers during the past three or four months.

THE SHERIFFALTY.

Meeting of the Candidates this Morning.

Gen. Blakely, chairman of the Sheriffalty Convention, has requested the candidates for Sheriff to meet him this morning at nine o'clock, to discuss the situation, and to fix upon a time for another meeting of the Convention. It is understood that the candidates want to "try it on," at an early day, and it is probable, as we have said, that the Convention will be called to meet on Tuesday, July 6th. The candidates still seem firm, and it is probable that the contest will be an interesting one again.

ADDITIONAL PLUNDER DISCOVERED.

More Stolen Goods Found—The Residence of Mrs. Younker Pans Out Well.

Further investigation by the Detectives yesterday resulted in the discovery of another large quantity of stolen goods at the residence of Mrs. Amelia Younkers, who was arrested on Saturday with Mrs. Catharine Fredericks. The house of the former on Four Mile Run, near Laughlin station, was watched during the whole of Sunday night by Clerk Davis, of the Chief's office, for the purpose of preventing the carrying off of anything. Yesterday morning Detectives O'Hara and Demmel went out with a wagon and filled it with stolen goods, which were taken to the Chief's office, and together with those found on Saturday night, they make enough to stock a store that would be quite pretentious.

The Mayor's office was visited yesterday by a number of merchants who had missed goods, and among those who recognized their property among the plunder were Joseph Horne & Co., the Boston Clothing Store, Stenbarr & Co., N. Whiting & Co., Wolff & McKaig, Gildeafenny & Co., Garber & Co., J. Haworth & Co., Morganstern & Co., W. H. Wakefield, A. Weyman, and others. The prisoners are yet in confine ment, two informations have been made against them by Haworth & Co., and it is likely that a large number of additional suits will be instituted. Mrs. Younkers has a large number of small children, none of whom are able to take care of themselves, and if she is tried and sentenced to imprisonment it will be rough on the little ones.

If warm weather ever comes in earnest people will want ice cream with that, they will find that the Cocoanut Drops, Macaroons and Lady Fingers, made by S. S. Marvin & Co., are the best and cheapest they can buy.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday.

The Compromise with the Nation Trust Company Adopted—Improvement of Streets Adopted—Resignation of S. P. Fulton—Reports of Committees—Refunding of Tax to Ruralists.

Pittsburgh Councils held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

This branch was called to order at fifteen minutes past two o'clock. Present—Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Atkinson, Atterbury, Barckley, Bates, Bissell, Braun, Breed, Brown, Bruce, Buckley, Carr, Chislett, Clemens, Dannels, B. Darlington, Doyle, Evans, Fetterman, Froehlich, Goldthorpe, Harrison, Herron, Findley, Hayden, Hunter, Keebler, Kerr, Knapp, Littell, Metzgar, Meyer, Moore, Murray, McCandless, McCombs, MacConnell, McClarg, McGimpsey, Negley, O'Neil, Ray, Schild, Schmidt, Scully, Shipton, Spahr, Taylor, Vierheller, Waring, Weldon, President Gross.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

SWORN IN.

N. P. Sawyer, from the Eighteenth ward, Michael Rodgers, from the Thirty-sixth ward, and John M. Fahnestock, from the Second ward, new members, were called up and sworn in.

Mr. CARR, by his own request, was released from service on the Ordinance Committee, as he could not attend its sessions in the afternoon.

NATION TRUST COMPANY.

Mr. AIKEN moved that the orders of the day be suspended, to allow the Finance Committe to make their report.

The motion was carried by a vote of 24 ayes to 15 nays.

Mr. SHIPTON, Chairman of the Finance Committee, then reported that the Committee had under consideration the proposition of the National Trust Company, of Boston, to the city on the basis of 40 per cent. of its claim. The committee reported this proposition back with a negative recommendation. In lieu of this proposition they presented a new proposition, which has been published in the GAZETTE. In effect the new proposition was an agreement in case all the creditors accepted it, to pay the full amount of the claim in four years, without interest, the interest up to June 15, 1875, to be added to the principal.

This proposition he said would be accepted by the county—which was the next largest creditor to the city—if the following proposition was added: That the mortgages held by Mr. Veech be first examined to see if they were sufficient security, and if they were not that more security be demanded; and further, that this proposition should work no prejudice to any of the creditors in case it was not finally carried out.

Mr. AIKEN moved that the report be received. Carried.

On motion the report was adopted.

Mr. SHIPTON then moved to amend the report by striking the new proposition out.

Objection was made to the proviso because it opened up a wider field than was contemplated and seemed only to be an obstacle in the way of completing the agreement.

On the other hand it was held that it was desirable to get the county to subscribe to the agreements and this could be accomplished by the proviso.

After some discussion on these points the proviso was voted down.

Mr. SHIPTON moved to fix the term for consummating the proposition at ninety days. Carried.

The yeas and nays were then called upon the final passage of the resolutions in the Committee's report. The resolution were adopted by the following ballot: *Ayes*, Messrs. Ahlborn, Aiken, Atterbury, Barckley, Bates, Bissell, Braun, Breed, Brown, Bruce, Buckley, Chislett, Clemens, Dannels, B. Darlington, Doyle, Evans, Fetterman, Froehlich, Goldthorpe, Harrison, Herron, Findley, Hayden, Hunter, Keebler, Kerr, Knapp, Littell, Metzgar, Meyer, Moore, McConnell, McGimpsey, Negley, O'Neil, Rogers, Ray, Schmidt, Scully, Shipton, Vierheller, Waring, Weldon, and President Gross. Total 44. *Noys*, Messrs. Atkinson, Carr, Power, Murray. Total 4.

RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

Mr. BRAUN offered a resolution instructing the Controller to demand payment from the Pennsylvania Company for the land known as Quarry street, now occupied by them. Referred.

Mr. O'NEIL called up a resolution for payment to Mr. McKee of a balance due him for the last two years, for street improvements, where the assessments were uncollectable. Passed.

Mr. MCGIMPSEY called up an ordinance for a brick sewer on Washington street. The ordinance had passed in C. C. The rules were suspended by S. C., and the ordinance passed.

Mr. MCGIMPSEY offered a resolution for paving a part of Wylie avenue. Referred.

Mr. SHIPTON moved a reconsideration of the action of S. C. at last meeting, directing Messrs. J. M. Brash & Co. to proceed with the laying of the new water main on the new water works. The work would cost $115,-000 and they were not ready to pay the money. The action was reconsidered and the resolution referred to the Water Committee.

Mr. BARCKLEY offered an ordinance for privilege to build an iron clad. Referred.

Also, petition for reduction of assessment. Referred.

Mr. METZGAR petition for reduction of assessments. Referred.

Mr. BREED offered a petition for grading of Louisa street. Referred.

Also resolution for erection of two gas lamps on Craft avenue. Referred.

Also resolution providing for weekly meetings of Councils until the desk was cleared, and after that an adjournment until the second Monday of September. Laid on table.

Mr. AHLBORN called up the ordinance for a pipe sewer on Mulberry alley. Passed finally.

Mr. TAYLOR called up the report of the Viewers on the opening of Forty-second street.

Mr. MACCONNELL, petition of Mr. Lawton to have business tax of 1874 refunded. Referred.

Also, petition for location of Fairmont avenue. Referred.

Mr. AIKEN called up the ordinance granting Hussey, Binns & Co. right to erect an iron clad on Railroad street. Passed finally.

Mr. AIKEN offered a resolution fixing meetings on the 6th and 12th of July, and then adjourning until the first Monday in September.

The twelfth of July was stricken out.

Mr. ATTERBURY moved to amend further by adjourning after to-day (June 28), until the first Monday of September. Carried by a vote of 15 to 23.

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

Mr. FINLEY, petition for weigh scales at Homestead. Referred.

Also, petition for gas lamp. Referred.

Mr. LITTELL, petition from the German Orphan Asylum for refunding of overpaid tax. Passed finally.

Mr. MCCLURG, petition for location of a street from Thirty-second and Mary streets to the bank. Referred.

Mr. KERR, petition for gas lamp on Sixteenth street. Referred.

Mr. FETTERMAN called up the ordinance for a board walk on Grandview avenue. Rules not suspended.

Mr. WELDON called up the ordinance for grading and paving of Church alley, from Bank street to Thirty-sixth street. Failed for want of a legal majority.

Mr. HERRON called up the report of the Committee on Allegheny Wharf with reference to the removal of Scully's boat-house from the wharf. The report was accepted.

Mr. AIKEN called up the report from the Finance Committee with reference to the bill of Messrs. Stoop and Watson for legal services; S. C. passed the bill; C. C. divided the bill and ordered payment to Mr. Watson, but indefinitely postponed the other. S. C., on motion of Mr. Aiken, receded, and concurred in the payment to Mr. Watson.

Mr. HERRON moved the appointment of a Conference Committee to consider the Swoope claim. Carried.

Mr. HUNTER offered the report of the Committee on City Property. Received.

Mr. AIKEN offered the report of the Market Committee. Received.

Mr. SHIPTON, from the Gas Committee, presented a resolution recommending the erection of several gas lamps in the rural districts. Passed.

Adjourned until the first Monday in September.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. B. NEGLEY.....President.
GEORGE BOOTH.....Clerk.

In this branch the following members answered to their names at roll call: Messrs. Ault, Boucher, Boyd, Cuthbert, Conway, Flinn, Fox, Finnerty, Foley, Felker, Glass, Hahn, Hughes, Kerr, McNamara, Nesbit, Parchment, Powers, Pauline, Rowswell, Rolfe, French, Siebert, Smith, Speakman, Thompson, Wainwright, and President Negley.

The members absent were Messrs. Bindley, Bell, Connelly, Fulton, Frank, Hogle, Kownland, Laughran, Mears, Meyran, Morrison, Reilly, Torrence, Young.

The minutes of the previous meeting were then read and approved, after which the following business was submitted on the call of the wards.

RESIGNATION.

Mr. THOMPSON presented the resignation of Mr. S. P. Fulton, member of this branch from the Third ward. It was accepted and a resolution directing the Mayor to issue his proclamation for an election to fill the vacancy was passed.

Mr. THOMPSON also presented a petition for a change of the location of Maiden Lane, in the Twenty-third ward. Referred.

Mr. KERR, petition from the Sisters of Mercy for a larger water main on Chatham street, from Wylie to Webster avenues. Referred.

Mr. FOX, remonstrance against a change of the location of Harrison street, Eighteenth ward. Referred.

Also, a resolution for a warrant in favor of Wormser, Meyers & Co. for $186.79, overpaid special assessment. Passed.

Mr. HAHN, petition of Jno. F. Bieler for permission to erect a one story frame addition on Larkin's alley, Twenty-fifth ward. Referred.

Mr. NESBIT, petition of B. Breeze for abatement of assessment. Referred.

Mr. FOLEY, resolution for the improvement of Chestnut street, South Side. Passed.

Mr. FINNERTY, petition for the abatement of a nuisance at the corner of Thirty-eighth street and Howley avenue. Referred.

STREET COMMITTEE REPORT.

Mr. THOMPSON presented the report of the Street Committee, which was received and filed, and the following accompanying business was disposed of:

Ordinance fixing the character of the northern approach to the Thirty-third street bridge.

Mr. AULL moved to amend by making the ordinance read so that the approach shall be *near* Thirty-third street, instead of *at* Thirty-third street. After some discussion Mr. Aull withdrew this amendment and proposed another by moving that the bridge be wholly of wood instead of partly wood and partly iron. As a reason for this amendment he said the valley would soon be filled up and there was no necessity for the erection of a costly bridge. The amendment was lost and the ordinance was passed finally.

Ordinance for the paving and curbing of Shingiss street, from Old avenue to Locust street. Passed finally.

Ordinance for a pipe sewer on Fulton street and Center avenue, from Colwell street to Greene street. Passed.

Ordinance repealing an ordinance for the opening of Pike street, from Seventeenth to Twenty-first streets. Passed.

Ordinance locating Fort alley, at the Point. Passed.

Ordinance locating Point street, from Penn avenue to Duquesne Way. Passed.

Ordinance changing the name of Second street, between Penn avenue and Duquesne Way, to First street. Passed.

Ordinance vacating Stanwix street, from Penn avenue to Duquesne Way. Passed.

Ordinances vacating Clifton street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, Twenty-sixth ward. Passed.

Ordinance authorizing the grading of Main street, from Carson street to the Ohio river. Laid over.

Report from the Board of Viewers on the opening of Wilbert street, from Prospect street to Railroad street. Received and filed.

Ordinance for the opening of Wilbert street, between the points named. Referred to the Street Committee.

Reports of the Viewers on the opening of Grandview avenue, Homewood avenue, and Forbes street. Approved.

Mr. MCNAMARA, resolution granting King & Co. the right to extend a building eight feet over the line on Short street, Sixth ward. Passed.

Mr. BOUCHER, resolution for the removal of obstructions in all fords from be A. Allegheny wharf, between Garrison alley and the Point. Passed.

THE NATION TRUST CO. COMPOSITION.

On motion of Mr. Glass the rules were suspended in order to consider the report of the Finance Committee recommending a compromise with the creditors of the Nation Trust Company. The proposed compromise, as already published in the GAZETTE, was read by the Chairman, and a motion was made that the action of Second Council on the matter be concurred in.

Mr. THOMPSON moved as an amendment that the resolution be so amended as to provide for the completion of the composition within ninety days. The amendment was adopted and the resolution was passed finally.

Viewers report on the damages caused by the grading of Butler street, from Forty-ninth street to McMahon's refinery. Approved.

CITY SURVEYS.

Mr. AULL presented the report of the Survey Committee for May. Received and filed. Also the following bills:

Ordinance locating Meyer avenue, Thirty-second ward. Passed.

Ordinance locating Bedford street, Thirty-second ward. Referred back to the committee.

Ordinance relocating Murray avenue, from Wilkins avenue to the Four Mile Run road. Referred back to the committee.

Ordinance establishing the grade of the west curb of Thirty-fourth street, from Penn avenue to Liberty street. Referred back to the committee.

Ordinance locating Chestnut street, South Side, from Saw Mill Run railroad to Carson street. Passed.

Ordinance locating Spruce street. Referred back to the committee.

Ordinance changing the name of Boyd street, Thirty-first ward, to Knox avenue. Passed.

Ordinance locating Grand avenue, from Brownsville to Lincoln avenue. Passed.

VOTE OF THANKS.

Mr. AULL presented the following, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Owing to his removal from the ward which he has represented for a number of years we have this day been compelled to accept the resignation of Mr. S. P. Fulton, of the Third ward, and in doing so we feel that we have lost the services of a faithful and able representative; therefore,

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be and are hereby tendered Mr. Fulton for uniform courtesy and assistance rendered us as members from time to time in the discharge of our official duties.

Mr. THOMPSON, report of Police Committee for May. Received and filed.

Mr. FINNERTY, from the Appeals Committee, presented a resolution directing the City Assessor to make certain abatements in property valuations. Passed.

Mr. AULL, special report of the Road Committee. Received and filed. Also the following business:

Viewers report on the opening of Beatty street, from Stanton avenue to Jackson street. Approved.

Ordinance for the paving and curbing of Craig street, from Fifth avenue to Forbes street. Passed.

Ordinance for the grading of Euclid street, from Stanton avenue to Jackson street. Passed.

Ordinance for a sewer on Locust alley, from Meyran street to a connection with the culvert under the Pennsylvania Railroad on Ravine street. Passed.

Mr. BOUCHER, from the Wooden Building Committee, an ordinance granting Francis Lieber and Bertha Stuckmeyer the right to erect frame additions. Passed.

OLD BUSINESS.

The following unfinished business was acted upon:

Viewers' report on the opening of Clay alley; on damages caused by the grading of Penn avenue; report of Road Committee for April. Approved.

Ordinance for the refunding of taxes to those ruralists entitled to two thirds rate of taxation.

Mr. BOUCHER offered an amendment including the South Side ruralists within the provisions of the ordinance and providing for the refunding to them also of one third of the taxes paid by them in 1874. The amendment was lost and the ordinance for a leaf of legal majority was laid over.

Viewers report on the opening of Meyran street. Approved.

Report of the Water Committee on the transfer of the contract for the laying of water pipe on Bedford avenue, and on the awarding of a contract for poppet valves. Approved.

Ordinance granting E. F. Pearson the right to erect a frame addition on Forty-fourth street. Passed.

Viewers report on the construction of a bridge over Four Mile Run to connect Greenfield and Sylvan avenues. Approved.

Business from Select Council was taken up and the report of the Ordinance Committee relative to the ordinance recommendation the ordinance repealing an ordinance granting certain privileges to the Pennsylvania railroad, and annulling the contracts entered into by virtue thereof was concurred in. All other business from the Select branch was also concurred in.

Ordinance for the opening of Sassafras alley, from Twenty-eighth to Twenty-ninth streets. Laid over for want of a legal majority.

On motion of Mr. Boucher the action noted above on the ordinance concerning the refunding of taxes under the two-thirds rate was reconsidered, and the original ordinance was passed.

Committee, Messrs. Bindley, Dalzell & Co. the right to erect a frame addition to their crucible works on Thirty-sixth street. Passed.

Mr. GLASS, petition for the abatement of taxes on the Fifth avenue banking house. Referred.

Mr. POWERS, petition for the appointment of viewers in the matter of the grading of Bedford avenue. Referred.

Adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Duprez & Benedict's famous minstrel troupe commences a brief engagement, comprising only four nights, at the Opera House on Friday evening. This organization is a popular one in Pittsburgh, has always been well patronized and will doubtless get a full share again.

Grand Central Theatre.

On the 30th of August Mr. John E. Fulton, of New York City, who has effected a lease of the Academy of Music for a number of years, will open it under the title of the Grand Central Theatre. Mr. Fulton purposes managing it as a popularly theatre and promises the introduction in rapid succession of nothing but strictly first-class variety and dramatic performers. Of late years the Academy of music has in a measure fallen into decay, but we see no good reason why, under efficient and judicious management, it should not be made a popular amusement resort. When good entertainments are given there the audiences are as large as elsewhere, and if Mr. Fulton pursues the right course, which he will doubtless do, it may be to his success, financially and otherwise.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

MME. STOLZ is engaged for the next season at St. Petersburg.

RUBINSTEIN'S oratorio, "The Tower of Babel," has met with success in Paris.

LISZT has been offered fabulous sums to come to this country, but he refuses all.

NOTWITHSTANDING a storm of adverse criticism, Alberry's play, "The Spendthrift," has acquired popularity in the London Olympic.

MLLE. TIETJENS is the last of the great dramatic singers in opera of the Pasta and Grist order, and her promised visit to this country in the fall will be an attraction of no ordinary interest.

MR. TRACY W. TITUS has arranged to give English opera at the antipodes. He sailed from San Francisco last Monday in the City of Melbourne for Australia with his new prima donna, Miss Emily Melville.

"ROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS" has met with unusual success, as may be seen from the number of performances it has had in Europe:—Paris, 250 times; Brussels, 150 times; London, 100 times; Berlin, 230 times; Vienna, 200 times; St. Petersburg, 80 times; Warsaw, 90 times, and it is in preparation in Constantinople.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....Five convicts from Armstrong county were received at the Penitentiary yesterday afternoon.

....This evening the Allegheny County Literary Association is to hold a special meeting in Pittsburgh Select Council chamber.

....Eddie Simmons, cashier of the Oil City Savings Bank, left town on Sunday suddenly. His accounts were a little out of balance.

....There were twenty-three deaths in Allegheny City last week, of which twenty-one were white, two colored, nine males and fourteen females.

....The shooting festival by Co. "E," Duquesne Greys, Capt. Steinmeyer, takes place this afternoon at Linden Grove, Oakland. A number of prizes are to be competed for.

....The Chinaman Yee Wah, who was arrested in Allegheny for punishing a boy who was annoying him and throwing dirt into his laundry, was discharged by Mayor Phillips last evening.

....The Water Extension Committee meets on Thursday night, when the cracked valve chambers will be considered. It is intimated that if Contractor Hartupee is directed to recast them he will put in a claim for extras.

....The surviving members of the Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves have appointed committees from the different companies to make all the necessary arrangements for attending the reunion which is to be held at McKeesport on the 28th inst.

....A locomotive and tender jumped the track yesterday evening on the Connellsville railroad, at Soho. Trains were not detained, as the accident occurred on a side track, and after two or three hours work the engine was replaced on the rails.

....A Welshman and an Irishman, employed at Lloyd & Black's mill, in the Sixth ward, got into a fight yesterday forenoon, while at work in the mill, and bruised each other considerably. When they rested from their labors they were discharged.

....Daniel Shea and Peter Bangler, two of the men arrested for riotous conduct at Oakland on Sunday evening, were sent to the workhouse yesterday by the Mayor for thirty days each. Henry Whitehouse, the third party, was released on payment of a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs.

....Two small boys, arrested in Allegheny for bathing in the river on Sunday, were fined one dollar and costs each by Mayor Phillips yesterday. So far, however, the imposing of this penalty does not seem to have had the benefical effect in suppressing the nuisance as might be desired.

....The following teachers were elected to serve in the Springfield schools during the ensuing year: Principal, J. M. Logan; Assistants, Misses Mattie Boggs, Bella McFell, Kate M. Wolfe, Ida D. McClaren, Mary E. Hartman, Lillie A. Cooper, Maggie J. Stevenson, Mary Bamford and Lizzie Edelman.

....The Coroner held an inquest yesterday upon the remains of an an infant child, a son of Peter Scanlon, which was smothered to death in bed the day before. The verdict was death from accidental smothering. The child was two months old, and its parents reside on Center street, in the Twentieth ward.

....On Saturday afternoon a planing mill in Pressport, belonging to Mr. Murphy, and a dwelling house belonging to Mr. Rowen, were destroyed by fire. The Second National Insurance Company of Allegheny had a policy of $1,500 on the house and $1,000 on the mill. The total loss amounts to several thousand dollars.

....It was "joy beyond measure" to see Jo. Steele pummel some of the Pittsburgh bullies on the race grounds Thursday afternoon. They always try to run every public character which he was a tutor or match here. Steele is deserving of the thanks of the public, but if he had killed one or two the result would have been more favorable.—*Titusville Courier.*

....On Saturday night Passenger train No. 4, on the Pan Handle road, consisting of twelve freight and three passenger cars, was thrown from the track by a misplaced switch in the lower part of Oil City. The engineer and fireman saved their lives by leaping from the engine. The engine, tender and two freight cars went forty feet over an embankment. It is supposed the switch was purposely thrown open.

....An unusual interest seems to be centering in the exercises attending the dedication of the new halls of the Washington and Jefferson College, and the commencement exercises of the same institution. The dedication of the halls will take place this morning, and among the speakers who are expected to deliver addresses on that occasion is Hon. Thomas Ewing, of this city. In the afternoon at the class exercises, Rev. Dr. I. C. Pershing will give some reminiscences of his class, that of 1850. Special trains will leave the city this and to-morrow morning, at 7 o'clock, and returning, will leave Washington about 6 P. M.

....The question who shall sustain the loss caused by the recent burning of the Juniata seems no nearer a settlement now than when it was first raised, soon after the fire occurred. The boat, at the time of its destruction, was in the hands of the Sheriff, it having been seized by them on an attachment issued by the Court. It is claimed that that official should have insured the boat upon its coming into his hands, and that he might be held liable for the loss. On the other hand it is claimed that the duty of the Sheriff was simply to take care of the property, which he did. There is some talk of shifting the responsibility to the attaching creditors, and a suit may be entered against them.

OUR INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

President Lloyd Addresses a Circular to the Pittsburgh Business Men

The President of the Industrial Institute has addressed the following circular to the business men of Pittsburgh, explaining the object of the Institute, and urging that it be given their support. Mr. Lloyd says:—"All business men, banks and manufacturers are interested in this movement. The money that will be drawn to the city will be distributed through all the channels of trade; banks, tradesmen, manufacturers, hotels, all will receive their share. The accumulation of a half million of dollars will not be an extraordinary event, and this will be distributed, in deposits, among banks and in business, among all. In view, therefore, of the public character of this undertaking, and the manifest interest it will have for all classes of business men, we respectfully urge liberal contributions this year. An agent, representing the company, will call upon you before July 1st."

The President enumerates the objects of the Institute as follows: "First—To hold exhibitions of the produce of American manufacturing, industrial and agricultural labor, and to establish a permanent museum of mechanics and industries. Third—To appoint a throughly competent Board of Examiners to aid in the development and perfection of new discoveries, inventions and improvements in home industry. To collect a library of manufacturing, mechanical, industrial, engineering and scientific literature. Fifth—To conduct the delivery of courses of practical and scientific lectures on the useful arts, by members and others. Sixth—To establish a Polytechnic Academy, for the instruction of youth in the practical application of science and mathematics to the mechanical and industrial trades, also, in architecture, mechanical drawing, and in civil and mechanical engineering."

THE PROPOSED SITE.

The Committee on City Property held a special meeting last evening at the request of a committee from the managers of the Industrial Exposition. The committee, consisting of Messrs. Vannote and Nellis, were present, and asked that Councils make some improvements in the way of opening streets, &c., in the neighborhood of Smoky Island, where the exposition buildings will be erected. The matter was discussed at some length, and the committee was asked to submit their requests in writing to the City Property Committee, when they can bring the matter properly before Councils. Adjourned.

A BIG TANK.

How Shall it be Shipped—An Interesting Conundrum.

Yesterday the employes of the Fort Pitt Steel Works, corner Third avenue and Liberty street, were in a serious quandary how to ship an immense still, consigned to Tweddle's Oil Refinery, located at Aladdin, Pa. The still is an enormous cylindrical vessel, twelve feet in diameter, nearly thirty-six feet in circumference, and about thirty-eight feet in heighth. It was loaded on a car on the Pennsylvania Railroad, but as experts deemed it a rather costly job to ship it, inasmuch as houses within three feet of the track, would have to be torn down, some bridges destroyed and possibly some tunnels obliterated, it was transferred from the Cleveland and Pittsburgh track to the Allegheny Valley Railroad, where the same objection holding good, the giant boiler was sent to the road originally receiving it, to be returned to the shippers, who will probably have to wait for a boatable stage of water to transport it by river to the consignee.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer City of Brussels, at New York; steamer Wisconsin, at New York; steamer State of Louisiana, at New York; steamer Egypt, at New York; steamer Gellert, at Plymouth; steamer City of Berlin, at Queenstown; steamer State of Georgia, at Greenock; steamer Brittania, at New York.

Avert the Destruction of Your Property.

Now that Mr. J. H. Connelly has invented a most efficient Fire Extinguisher, capable of immediate application, being always ready for use, we hope to hear of no more conflagrations destroying life and property. Every building should have one of these extinguishers.

The Proof of the Pudding, &c.

Hundreds of testimonials from all the principal cities of the United States and Canada prove conclusively that the Sewer and Water Pipe manufactured by N. U. Walker & Co., No. 372 Penn avenue, has never yet found its equal in all the points that constitute excellence.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

Orphans Court.

(*Before Judge Hawkins.*)

Hattie Throop, minor. James H. Hopkins, Esq., guardian, petitioned for leave to sell at private sale the interest of his ward in real estate. Order made for bond to be given in $8,000.

Estate of J. M. Johnston, deceased. The report of the auditor was made and the auditor discharged by consent of parties.

Estate of Charles Asche, deceased. Sale confirmed absolutely and administrators ordered to make deed, &c.

Estate of C. A. Kaercher, deceased; in partition. Return of Sheriff and inquest presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Estate of Jacob Stotler, deceased. Petition for private sale by guardian. Order made. Deed of guardian acknowledged in open Court.

John Mitzler, deceased, report of sale presented and confirmed absolutely. Charles M. and Bella B. Short. George B. McKee appointed guardian of the former and Samuel Kane of the latter.

Jacob Hays and August Jogal, deceased. Widows' appraisement presented and approved *nisi*.

Dr. A. C. Murdock, deceased; in partition. Report of inquest confirmed absolutely.

Theresa and Jos. Sauer, minors; George Leppig was appointed guardian.

James H. Stewart, deceased; in partition. Report of inquest confirmed absolutely.

John K. Harvey et al. Petition for discharge of J. B. Richards, guardian. Rule to show cause granted.

Estate of Reuben Clark and Christian Schmitt. Widows' appraisement presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Sterrett.*)

Harrison Doran, who plead guilty to larceny and larceny by bailee, charged by J. P. Treacy, was sentenced to the Work House for sixty days. On another indictment, charging him with the same offense, on oath of Milton Jones, defendant also plead guilty, and he was sentenced to the Work House for the same period, to take effect after the expiration of the first sentence.

Robert Peters plead guilty to two indictments for larceny and receiving stolen goods.

Thomas Mullen, indicted for assault and battery upon an officer, was acquitted, and the costs were equally divided.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Albert Bebe and George Held, two boys, charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The principal part of the day was occupied in the trial of Henry *alias* "Cockey" Ward and Alex. Swords, who were charged with highway robbery on oath of Robert G. Crawford. Defendants, it was charged, jumped into the wagon of Crawford, who was on his way to his home in Butler county, and garroted and robbed him of one hundred and sixty dollars, and a silver watch worth about twenty dollars. The robbery was committed on the night of the 12th of May, on the corner of Federal and South Diamond streets, Allegheny. The jury returned a sealed verdict after the Court adjourned.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(*Before Judge Collier.*)

A. & S. Wilson vs. Henry Menold. Award of referees confirmed absolutely and judgment ordered to be entered thereon.

Reuben Nickem vs. the Aetna Insurance Company. Alias rule granted on defendant company to show cause why it should not deliver to plaintiff a check for policy of insurance. The plaintiff in this case had his policy destroyed by fire.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of C. H. Love to Thos. Fawcett, the bond of H. S. Floyd, assignee, was filed and approved.

This Court adjourned until Wednesday.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(*Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.*)

In the case of Maria McTighe vs. Joseph Abel et al., the plaintiff moved the Court for a preliminary injunction, according to the prayer of her bill previously filed. The Court fixed July 1st, at 10 A. M., as the time for hearing arguments in the motion.

Trial List for Today.

Commonwealth vs.
Jno. Hartman, Jacob King,
John Galla et al., James McMinnahan,
John Frazier, Jos. Johnson.
Wm. Nez et al., Carl Rosenberger,
Peter Douglass, Jno. Driscoll,
Frank Hinerman, John McFetridge,
Pat. McTurney, Allen Sloan,
Geo. Kohler, Annie Joyce,
Patrick Call *alias* Wm. Connelly,
"Taffy," Jno. Altenberg,
Thomas Kavanaugh et al., Jno. Simon.

A LEGAL OPINION.

What the City Attorney Says About the Repair of Wood Street and Fifth Avenue.

The following is the opinion of the City Solicitor, presented yesterday in Select Council, regarding the proposed repaving of Wood street and Fifth avenue:

In answer to your resolution of the 18th inst., as to what amount of cost of paving Fifth avenue and Wood street, if any, can be legally assessed upon the property fronting, I have to say that the portion of the cost of repaving a street, to be borne by the abutting property or by the general public under the provisions of the Act of May 16, 1861, is to be determined by a Board of Viewers, whose judgment, if there be no appeal, as provided for by said act, is conclusive. The act of May, 1871, was focured to be passed for the express purpose of obviating difficulties presented in the decision in the Supreme Court in the case of Hammett vs. the City of Philadelphia. In my judgement any assessment made upon abutting property for the cost